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Farm and Ranch REVIEW

JULY, 1953

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The Farm and Ranch Review

Graphic Arts Bldg., Calgary, Alberta

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No. 7

James H. Gray, Editor

P. Peterson, Advertising Manager

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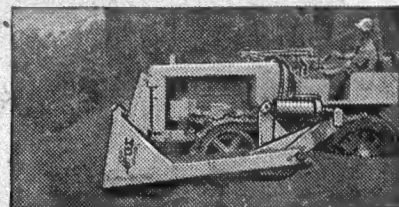
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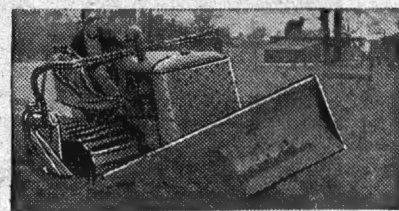
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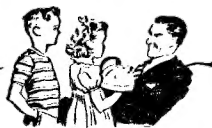
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

Look at the record —
and that will settle the issue

WE said last month that it was imperative for the farmers of western Canada to keep their attention focussed on their own interests when they go to the polls on August 10. To do this they need only count over the progress that agriculture has made under the Liberal Government. To us, Prime Minister St. Laurent would be justified in seeking re-election with the whole-hearted support of the farmers of the West on any one of the following legislative enactments:

1. The establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board as the sole agent for marketing our wheat. The board has done a magnificent job. It has done it, particularly in recent years, when the elements seemed intent upon ruining Prairie agriculture. But it could not have done the job if it had not been favored by the whole-hearted support and co-operation in act and spirit of the Canadian Government.

2. The establishment of the system of averaging farmers' income tax over a period of years. This change, which was brought to pass despite opposition from the officials who administer the income tax act, has placed the farmers in an equitable position. Farmers are prepared to pay their fair share of the cost of operating our country. The trouble was that when income tax was based on a single year's operation it could only be unfair. A poor crop could wipe out the income of two years of good crops. But full tax was levied against the good crops. Now, thanks to the Liberal Government, all that has been changed.

3. The magnificent accomplishments of the P.F.R.A. and the non-political approach of the Liberals to the job of rebuilding the West. Federal money, and federal money alone, has provided the means by which the

waters of the St. Mary's river have been impounded. This water has turned southern Alberta into a veritable garden of Eden. And the bulk of P.F.R.A. money has been spent in areas which have consistently elected non-Government members to Parliament.

The Government has been accused often of "playing low politics". The record of the P.F.R.A. is enough to dispose of such accusations once and for all. If politics had entered into its thinking, it would have spent its irrigation money in areas which elected Liberals to Parliament. Instead the long view was taken and the best method of bringing the greatest good to the greatest number in the West was adopted. It was adopted regardless of political advantage or disadvantages.

4. The adoption of a marketing system by which the Government bought up butter during the over-production season and stored it and released it during the under-production season. In the old days cream shippers lived in a feast-or-famine economy in which they never got in on the feasts. When they had cream to ship — in the summer — so did everybody else. The bottom dropped out of prices. Speculators bought the butter at bargain prices and put it into storage. Then, when the shipments dried up in the fall, they eased it into consumption, at scarcity prices, and made a killing.

Today the farmers who ship cream are protected by being paid for their butter at a fair summer price. What the Government has done has been to average the price to farmers over the whole year's market. In the process, it has kept butter production up when it might have all but disappeared. At the same time it has kept consumption high by releasing its stocks without charging famine prices.

5. It has instituted the basic herd system of taxing farmers who are in the livestock business. We talk a lot about the need of diversifying Prairie agriculture. This is but a sample of the down to earth, practical means that have been used by the Liberal Government to encourage farmers to diversify, to get into livestock when the opportunity looked inviting. With the basic herd law, coupled with the averaging of income tax, the Liberal Government has given substantial practical encouragement to agriculture.

Any one of these deeds would justify the return of the Liberal Government. In combination they provide a case that is unanswerable. Never before has any party deserved so well of the farmers of the West for never before has a national government served the farmers better.

We suggest that these things be kept in mind when the campaign starts to go off on tangents. The orators for the opposition will spill a lot of crocodile tears over the loss to agriculture of the British markets. These arguments may appeal to our deep sentimental streak that attaches us to the Commonwealth. But they cannot appeal to our reason.

The British are able to buy carcass beef, delivered in London, for 31 cents a pound. Canadian beef is sold in Montreal for 39 cents. Britain buys cheese from New Zealand at 24 cents. Our producers sell ours in Canada for 30 cents.

These are but two examples of the "loss" of the British market. The only way in which we could sell more farm products to Britain would be at a substantial reduction in price. Even then we might not be able to break into the market because of the British dollar shortage. When she can buy her food for Sterling, Britain much prefers to buy it for Sterling.

The fact is, of course, that the opposition will not do much talking about agricultural policy because it has nothing to talk about. So it will try, with growing desperation as the campaign proceeds, to lead interest as far away as possible. It will do so by picayune scandal mongering about the armed services, by name calling, by dragging out that ancient, beaten up and discredited slogan—"It's time for a change."

But if the farmers of the West just take the time to quietly consider where their own best interests lie, and which party can serve them best, there'll be no changes made.

It's an American problem. Let the Americans solve it.

THERE are times to talk and times to keep quiet. We cannot help feeling that when the United States placed embargoes on the importation of Canadian agricultural products, particularly dairy products, it was a time for silence; despite the uproar that these embargoes caused in this country.

The United States is the most powerful nation in the world. Even if it were not our closest neighbor and best customer, it would still be imperative for Canadians to try to understand the facts of political life in the United States. In our protesting over the embargoes, it doesn't appear that this was being done.

The basic political fact in the United States is this — for almost 20 years Washington has devoted much of its attention to trying to safe-guard the prosperity of the American farmers. To this end a parity system was adopted which provided floor prices for most of the important farm crops. These floors were established to keep farm prices in line with the cost of production and cost of living of American farmers.

Many of these prices were perhaps unrealistic. Highly profitable prices for certain foods naturally resulted in substantially increased production of these foods. Wheat

acreage has mounted steadily. Potato surpluses have been a continuing problem in the potato states. Poultry products have filled storage warehouses and backed up into caves in the ground. Dairy products have done the same thing.

Nevertheless, through the years, the parity price system in the United States has largely succeeded in maintaining the prosperity of American farmers. The reason it worked so well in the United States, while it would not work in Canada, was because the bulk of everything produced in the United States is consumed in the United States. The surpluses that caused such havoc in the early years of the depression were marginal surpluses. An over-supply of only five per cent of the domestic needs of the Americans could and did cause the

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

The West can't serve its interests by electing these bumps on logs

THE people of Western Canada have a particular choice to make in the forthcoming Federal election. It is this: Do they wish to regain the real political power which this region deserves in our national affairs; or are they going to continue to fritter away their strength by wasting their ballots in voting for C.C.F. or Social Credit candidates?

We have a feeling that the days of the splinter groups are just about over. The C.C.F., which for a time made some progress in its drive to become a truly national party, has fallen on evil days. During the war years, it made considerable headway in industrial Ontario. For some years it was the official opposition in the Ontario legislature. But in 1951 the party was almost completely wiped out.

More recently, in Manitoba, it saw its strength in the legislature, which was never substantial, cut almost in half. The only places where it has maintained its following is in provincial politics in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In the Federal field it is now able to win only those isolated seats in which its candidates have built up substantial personal followings.

Social Credit, which has always been a strictly Alberta aberration, has tried time and again to blow itself up into a national party and has failed miserably on each occasion. The reasons for the failure of both the C.C.F. and Social Credit to get anywhere in this country spring from the very nature of our system of democracy.

The Parliamentary system cannot function properly under anything but a two-party system. There must be a government which is responsible to the people, and there

must be an opposition which is an always available alternative to the party in power.

When the party in power is defeated, the opposition must be able to govern. But it cannot govern if it is split up into several warring factions which have nothing in common but mutual animosity.

What the people who have wasted their votes, year after year on Social Credit and C.C.F. candidates have failed to understand is this: Government is made possible by the fact that the ministry must rely on the votes of the majority party. While the cabinet is entrusted with the power to govern, it is at all times itself controlled by the elected members of its party. If it cannot command the support of its members for its policies, it must change those policies or risk the revolt of the party members.

So the place where policies are hammered out is not on the floor of Parliament. It is done in the caucus of the party in power. Once a question gets into the debate in Parliament, the policy of the Government has been set. The ensuing debate is for the purpose of making the people generally aware of the issues involved in the natural differences of opinion. Thus the speeches that are made in the House of Commons are not made to influence the members of the house. They are made to influence the thinking of the people back home.

The purpose of holding a national election is not to name delegates to a debating society. It is to send representatives to Ottawa to obtain the adoption of policies which will benefit their constituencies, their provinces and their country generally. Sending C.C.F. or Social Credit members to

Ottawa serves no useful purpose. They cannot hope to form a Government, at this or any other election. They can only make speeches, which could not affect policy even if somebody listened to them. But in the last 17 years, it is doubtful if all the speeches made on all the subjects chosen by all the Social Credit members, and all lumped together, have affected a single government policy as much as a single iqtā.

Let's go back a bit. In the old days, some constituencies consistently sent Tory members to Parliament even when the Tories were in opposition. This gave these members considerable standing when the party came back to power. And the closer the opposition strength was that to the Government strength, the more sensitive the Government was to public opinion. But when the electors, particularly those in the West, started sending down handfuls of mavericks to clutter up the darker corners of the opposition benches, the effective strength of the opposition was undermined.

Nor was this all. The West was robbed of its normal strength in the Government caucus. So in those days the interests of the West tended to suffer, though not as much as they perhaps deserved to suffer. In the last Federal election the West started to get back into step with the rest of Canada. We sent down only 11 instead of 27 C.C.F.'ers; only 10 instead of 13 Social Crediters.

By continuing this process at this election, we will be doing ourselves the greatest possible good. Our influence in the caucus of the party in power, where influence counts, will be greatly increased. Or we will strengthen our position inside the official opposition, which may one day become the government. Above all, we will be acting like sensible Canadians and not deliberately throwing away our chance to influence the course of Canadian policy. That was precisely what we did in the past when we sent impotent groups of C.C.F. and Social Credit M.P.'s to Ottawa to vegetate on the opposition benches.

(Continued from Page 5)

price of the 95 per cent of the crop to drop to disastrous levels.

It was to handle the distress five per cent, to prevent the last hair on the dog's tail from wagging the dog, that the parity system was established. Obviously it could not function in an economy where the bulk of production went into the export trade. And it worked least satisfactorily with those foods in which amateur gardeners could get into the production picture with vegetables, potatoes and eggs.

So this year the Americans have a whole raft of surplus foods. Paying parity prices for these foods is costing the American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. To the average American it makes no sense at all to subsidize American food production and keep prices high and then permit the rest of the world to dump food at less than the American price into the American market. That would mean that American taxpayers were not only subsidizing their own farmers, but all the other farmers of the world as well. So when these huge surpluses started to build up, Washington placed an embargo against the importation of certain Canadian foods.

That made sense to the Americans. If you are going to have a parity-price system, you cannot permit it to be brought down in

ruin by imports from other countries. What these surpluses have done has been to bring the whole parity price system to public attention. Its defects are being considered. Obviously some modification will have to be devised to enable the government to have some control of the quantity of foods that are produced. It pays the piper and must call part of the tune.

The important point for Canada is this: This problem is recognized as a domestic American problem. In short, it is a problem the Americans got themselves into. It is being discussed as such. Attention is focussed on the American surplus of American foods resulting from American domestic policies.

If the embargoes had not been imposed on Canadian imports, it might have been possible for interested agitators to blame the whole trouble on imported foods. They could have pointed to shipments of Canadian cheese flooding the American market and causing the surplus problems. Attention could have been diverted from the real cause — the parity system — to foreign competition with American farmers.

Once the cry is raised that imports threaten a segment of American prosperity, an irresistible drive for prohibitive tariffs is automatically set in motion. Once tariffs have been raised, years must pass before they can be reduced or lowered. Surely we

have learned that lesson in American politics the hard way.

Now it can be conceded at once that American actions in this case are at complete variance to American pronouncements in favor of a freely trading world. Yet it does no good to call the attention of the American government to the fact. All government is a compromise between the ideal and the attainable. It is a sort of rear-guard action to protect part of the gains made along the road to progress while beating off attacks which, if ignored, could wipe out these gains.

Tolerating these embargoes will be costly to some of our farmers. But by keeping quiet we at least accomplish this — we enable the Americans to concentrate all their attention on the working out of a domestic solution to a domestic problem. We don't play into the hands of the high-tariff Republicans who are always on the alert for excuses to block imports. Then, when the problem is solved, or at least treated, the conditions which led to the imposition of the embargoes will disappear. At that time we can move quietly back into our normal trade. Certainly the last thing we can afford is to provide the exclusionists with ammunition to transform the temporary injunctions into permanent barriers. We could do that by talking too much.

Ways of life are the issue in endless Korean talks

By BEN MALKIN

At no time during the Korean truce negotiations did an issue come up which was settled easily, and at no time did an armistice itself seem certain. There was always a possibility that the Korean issue would have to be settled by force of arms after all. This was as true at the end of the negotiations as at the beginning. These difficulties seemed indicative of the deep, almost irreconcilable hatreds which the Korean war symbolized, and which may not be settled in this generation. For at stake, deep down, was not territory. At stake was a way of life, and people will surrender territory much more readily than they will a way of life.

That is why, if negotiations for a truce took such a weary time, a political settlement (toward which a Korean truce was supposed to have been a stepping-stone) could be expected to take much longer, if it will come at all in the foreseeable future. The United States, for instance, is determined that Communist China shall not be represented in the United Nations. Peiping is equally determined that there can be no settlement without such representation. Again, the U.S. is

firmly opposed to letting Communist China have control of Formosa.

China is just as insistent on holding sway over this island off the Chinese mainland. Differences between these two great powers are just as sharp on all other issues. How can they be easily compromised? For a settlement means compromise. And if no compromise is possible, what hope is there for peace in the Far East, with China bent on getting what it thinks are its rights, and the U.S. set on denying China its claims.

Support China

The main difficulty seems to arise from the fact that many people in the United States, including, apparently, most members of Congress, have not accepted the Communist regime in Peiping as the legitimate government of China. They still have hopes that, somehow, this government will fall, and will yet be replaced by the Chinese Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa.

If Communist China is represented in the U.N., however, Chiang Kai-shek must be aban-

doned, and the legitimacy of the Peiping government acknowledged. And with that, in the belief of a lot of Americans and, indeed, others, would come the acceptance by the non-Communist world of the Communist way of life over China, an area with almost one-quarter of the world's population. Therein lies the crux of the argument between those who favor recognition of Communist China, and those who oppose it. To the former, it is more than a question of recognizing a new government. The settlement of all other issues will stem from the manner in which this problem is met.

Canada's Ideas

Here in Canada, the government favors recognition of the new government of China and acceptance, without trying to quarrel with it, of the Communist way of life in that country. Prime Minister St. Laurent and External Affairs Minister Pearson have both said that the Chinese are entitled to have whatever government they wish. Canada, for one — as well as Britain, and most of the Commonwealth countries — is prepared to accept the fact that the Chinese have chosen Communism, for better or worse, and is ready to try to live in peace with it.

Until the United States, and other countries — such as the South Korean Republic — are prepared to do likewise, the

basis for political negotiations that could lead somewhere can hardly be said to have been laid. And until there is a settlement, continued tensions, continued heavy defence expenditures and taxes may be expected.

Canadian Quiz

By GEOFFREY SHAWCROSS

1. Who explored Nootka Sound in 1778 and claimed the north-west coast of North America for Great Britain?
2. Who discovered Lake Winnipeg in 1733?
3. Who explored the Great Lakes, 1634-5?
4. Which premier resisted Joseph Chamberlain's scheme of unified empire defence?
5. Why is Whitehorse, Yukon, important?
6. Where are some of the largest trees in the world?
7. What is the approximate length of Ontario's fresh-water shore line on the Great Lakes?
8. About how long is that province's salt-water coast line?
9. Where are the world's largest asbestos deposits?
10. What mainly causes fogs in Newfoundland?

(Answers on Page 25)

Smooth Ride



International wheat agreement

THE following table gives the guaranteed sales and purchases of the various countries who signed the International Wheat Agreement. It should be understood that the governments of these countries must approve the action of their representatives before next July to give validity to the agreement.

EXPORTING COUNTRIES

Country	Guaranteed Sales (bushels)
Canada	250,000,000
France	367,437
United States	270,174,615
Australia	75,000,000

Total 595,542,052

Percentage of total guaranteed sales: 100 per cent.

IMPORTING COUNTRIES

Austria	9,185,927
Belgium	22,597,382
Ceylon	9,369,646
Denmark	1,837,185
Dominican Republic	955,336
Egypt	14,697,484
Germany	55,115,565
Guatemala	918,593
Haiti	1,653,467
Italy	31,232,154
Japan	36,743,710
Liberia	73,487
Netherlands	24,802,004
Philippines	8,671,515
Switzerland	7,899,898
Lebanon	2,755,778
Cuba	7,422,229

Portugal	6,430,149
India	55,115,565
Ecuador	1,286,030
Sweden	918,593
Bolivia	3,490,652
Norway	8,451,053
U. of S. Africa	11,757,987
Saudi Arabia	2,204,623
Israel	7,899,893
Nicaragua	367,437
Greece	12,860,299
Mexico	15,248,640
Honduras	551,456
Brazil	13,227,736
Ireland	10,104,520
Spain	5,327,838
Costa Rica	1,286,030
Panama	734,874

Total 393,194,440

Percentage of total guaranteed purchases: 66 per cent. Note: El Salvador, Indonesia, New Zealand, Venezuela and Peru have since signed the agreement. All countries signatory to the expiring pact, with the exception of the United Kingdom, have signed.

Value of Canada's milk production in 1951 amounted to \$635,000,000. This included dairy products at factories or milk plants and value of milk used on farms. Including 450,000 dairy farmers and those directly and indirectly employed in the industry, dairying provides a livelihood to one out of every six Canadians.

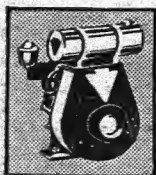
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Cooling Bath



Richard Harrington took this shot of Rich Hobson cooling off at his Rimrock Ranch.

Does nature love weeds because weeds despise waste?

By JOSEPH PAUL

ON neglected land, weeds take over as nature's agents to protect and improve the soil as it gradually regains its prairie or forest cover. No wonder the plants called weeds have eluded every effort to eradicate them.

In every district there are farms on which the owner, through age or other infirmity, is no longer able to operate the place.

As a matter of habit the fields may be kept under a semblance of cultivation by intermittent attempts at tillage and cropping. In other cases the fields are left to the natural process of regrassing with the equally natural interval of weedy growth. You will often find one of the best farmers of the district operating next door to one of these retired citizens with no apparent aggravation or difficulty.

In such cases there appears to be no cause for action. In other cases the neighbors complain bitterly of the source of weed infestation. In that event the peace of the community can best be restored by taking the neglected land under management until such time as it can be cleaned up and regrassed.

This policy has been tried in all the prairie provinces; and it is encouraging to find that thorough tillage and cropping have always been successful in controlling fields of such weeds as leafy spurge and toad flax where the infestation has been too general to attempt its control with soil sterilizing chemicals. Unfortun-

ately it is only after other methods fail that good farming is admitted as the best way of controlling these so-called uncontrollable weeds.

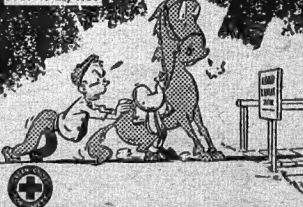
Besides finding it impossible to control these infestations, they find the crops produced during the clean up process pay for the operation of the land and give a profit; doubtless the first profit in many years from some of these places. This is not surprising. In the first place, most of the perennial weeds prefer the most productive soil and climate; and the really troublesome infestations are often found on choice farm land. Moreover, it is often noted that exceptionally successful farmers are carrying on without any apparent trouble from the perennials which their neighbors are failing to control.

It seems that some farmers think and work toward better crop production, while others think and work in terms of

FARM CROPPERS—1953

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NATIONAL FARM
SAFETY WEEK
JULY 19-25, 1953



weed control. The latter group have had no lack of jumbled advice, which has made weed control a complicated and perplexing problem.

They have been told to cultivate early for wild oats but delay cultivation for green fox-tail; use green summerfallow for annual

Confusion for green fox-tail; use green summerfallow for annual weeds and black summerfallow for perennials; cultivate perennials often enough to prevent any green shoots from showing; do not use implements which will drag pieces of stems or roots, but avoid soil drifting; report patches of persistent perennials to your district agriculturist; for some weeds use a dash of 2,4-D; for another you may try TCA; sprinkle the patches with sodium chlorate; not to mention the references to aromatic oils, borax compounds, malaic hydrazide, MCP, 2,4-5-T, CMU, and the list still grows.

The degree to which these specialized measures for special weeds will assist farming may be indicated by contrasting these two statements from reports of the minister of agriculture for Canada. The 1950 report says: "Each year the use of the chemical weed killer 2,4-D increases at a spectacular rate, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. In these three provinces alone, over 8 million acres were sprayed or dusted with 2,4-D in the year 1949. The estimated increase in grain yield resulting from the use of this weed killer is from 3 to 5 bushels per acre."

But the 1951 report says: "According to data obtained from nine Experimental Farms across Canada the increase in crop yields resulting from the suppression of weeds in crops by 2,4-D is lower than was expected. The indications are that where the infestation of weeds is not heavy, an application of 2,4-D may cause some reduction in the yield of cereal crops . . ."

Very little publicity has been given to the latter part of the picture; but the farmer who thinks and works toward better crop production has discovered long since, that it pays to make conditions so favorable for the crop that "the infestation of weeds is not heavy."

Every so-called problem of weed control seems to depend

Emphasize on the man on the land and his will to grow a **Production** good crop. There are some who claim it is impossible to control wild oats and Canada thistle in the drought area. Some folks dislike gardening to the extent they find it impossible to control the couch grass in a city back yard. In fact, just about every weed you can mention has been described as uncontrollable at some time or other.

It is pretty generally admit-

ted the most difficult task is to keep a farm relatively free of wild oats in the dark brown, black, and wooded soil districts. However, there are some who succeed in raising large fields of registered oats in these districts on land which has been exposed to wild oats for the past 40 years.

Land doesn't stay clean that long by accident. The prescription for these accomplishments seems to be as well guarded as the formula for Coco-Cola, but the secret may rest in the fact that a seed grower is engrossed in the business of producing bigger yields of cleaner and better seed. He has no time for a separate department of weed control.

Something new has been introduced by the Alberta Department of Agriculture, where a "Save The Soil" campaign is sponsored to "conserve our soil by preventing soil erosion and controlling weeds". Yet there is no province that owes more to weeds in the matter of soil saving. A great portion of Alberta was held together by Russian thistle in the "thirties", and at present there are thousands of miles of gullies and road ditches stabilized by weeds. They will be there to fill the gaps for nature when modern "Save The Soil" campaigns are history.

It is time we recognized the difference between such ideas as weed eradication, weed control, and soil conservation. It is time to quit thinking in terms of weed control and to start working for the production of heavier crops in place of weeds.

It is time to quit calculating the imaginary cost of shipping weed seeds to Fort William. Every weed seed that has gone to Fort William or any other terminal has more than paid its own freight.

Uncleaned screenings have been selling at around \$14.00 per ton in 1953 at Ft. William. No. 1 feed screenings are bringing \$40.00 per ton. Mixed feed oats (mostly wild oats) are worth 60c per bushel. Mustard and stinkweed screenings sell at special prices for oil extraction, with fairly pure lots of mustard seed commanding the highest price. There have been times during the past 6 years when 3 pounds of mustard seed would pay the freight on itself and the bushel of wheat it was cleaned from.

Even so a cleaner crop returns a greater profit providing it results from the careful tending referred to by Xenophon when he wrote:

"Even though the earth lie waste and barren, it may still declare it's nature; since a soil productive of beautiful wild fruits can by careful tending be made to yield fruits of the cultivated kind as beautiful."

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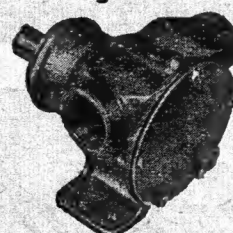
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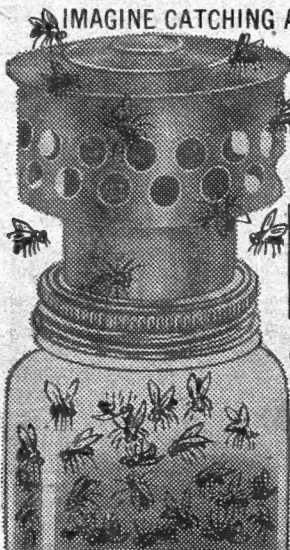
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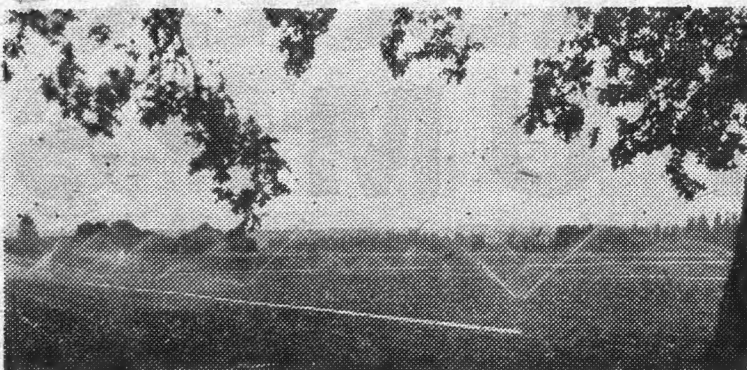
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Watch That Horn!



Calgary Stampede Photo by Harry Befus.

There's a big market ahead for white pressed barley

By JAMES H. GRAY

If you grow coarse grains, or even if you don't, the Campana strain of barley could be one of the really big things that has happened to the west. To tell you about it, I'll have to start talking about something else. To wit: Rice.

We all know that the easiest thing to get into, and the hardest thing to get out of, is a habit. That's as true of eating habits as it is of drinking, sleeping or driving habits. Four or five thousand years ago the people of Asia acquired the habit of eating rice. So to humor this habit a thousand generations of Chinese and Japanese peasants have worked themselves to death raising rice. Not only did they eat it, they made paper and alcohol out of it, burned it in their stoves and thatched their roofs with it.

I remember during the depression when some of you tried burning barley because you couldn't get money enough from your crop to buy coal. In those days the deep thinkers used to point out that if we could only switch one per cent of the people on a rice diet to a bread diet, the world's wheat surplus would disappear overnight. Even in those days, with the world glutted with wheat, millions of people died every year because of the recurrent rice shortage. So some efforts were made to get the people of Asia to eat bread.

Old Taste

Nothing came of them, and for a very simple reason — a rice eating habit that went back beyond the records of history. You and I may regard the oriental taste in food as completely zany. Why would anybody

eat rice when they could have potatoes and meat and bread and butter? Well, your tastes and mine come largely from the food we ate as children. We ate bread and butter, bread fresh from the oven and butter almost fresh from the churn. Our kids give us queer looks when we start drooling about hot home-made bread. They don't know what we're talking about, which may account for the fact that they eat so little bread. So, to the people of the Orient, bread was as strange, as unappetizing, as ridiculous a food as caviar, or pate de fois gras is to us.

In other words, the oriental world would eat our grain only if it looked like rice, tasted like rice, and cooked like rice. Now if there was only some way of mixing our grain with rice — that would be the ticket. There is, now, and that's where we switch from rice back to barley again.

When the rice crops were short, a lot of things got mixed in with rice to make it go further. Out of this adulteration the ingenious Japanese made an interesting discovery that barley was an ideal mixer if it was processed right. They invented a system of processing. For many years it has been processed in hundreds of small mills in Japan.

Out of this processing has come a dish called seibaku. The raw barley is first hulled. Then it is steamed and after steaming it is rolled, very gently, back into its original size and form. This steaming does several things. It enables the barley to cook at the same speed as rice. It retains its shape when cooked so that it doesn't turn into a mush. Remember that is one,



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of the characteristics of rice, it doesn't turn into porridge.

When the rice crop was short, more barley was added to the rice. When there was a good rice crop, the market for barley disappeared. But the important thing about the mixture was this: Japanese and Chinese could eat it without giving offense to their rice hardened taste buds. The stuff didn't taste exactly like rice, but it did not taste unlike rice either.

Well, after the war, there was a rice shortage in Asia. With population increasing steadily all over the East, and with rice already being grown on every foot of soil that will sustain it, there was the inevitable famine. The Japanese discovered that Canada grew large quantities of barley. They asked for prices and samples. They tried out some cargoes of our No. 1 feed barley. They doubled and then tripled their own production. They bought 15,000,000 bushels of our barley in 1951-52 and this year are likely to take around 25 or 30,000,000 bushels.

Poor Quality

The only trouble here was that the Japanese regarded our barley as rather inferior stuff. This puzzled the government experts until they found out what the Japs were doing with it. They had assumed that it was being used as cattle feed. The Japs complained, of all things, about the color of our barley. You can understand the puzzlement of our experts, wondering why the Japanese were getting het up over color. What could matter less?

Well, as most of you know, our best malting barley, the stuff they've always paid a premium for, has a decidedly blue tint to it. When it got mixed in with the light colored feed barley, it gave the rice-barley mixture a dirty grey color that proved unattractive.

Now that we know what the Japanese want, we're going to try to fill their needs. This can be done easily enough, if enough Campana barley is grown. It provides a grain that, when it is processed is just as white as rice. The people I've been talking to think that within the next 10 years we may boost our sales to the orient to 50 or 60,000,000 bushels of barley a year. That will provide Alberta farmers with a lucrative and steady market for the Campana barley they can grow.

An interesting point here is that we won't have to entirely depend on Japan either as a customer if developments now in the works in Canada work out. It seems that some of our Canadian mills have now got hold of the process the Japs invented and are turning out a barley they think better than that processed in Japan.

Copycats

Now if you know anything about Japanese industrial his-

tory you'll get a bang out of that. The Japanese, and I don't mean this disrespectfully, have been the world's greatest copycats. As a nation of inventors, it was strictly bush league. But as a nation that could duplicate anything anybody else invented, it was in a league by itself.

It was not bound by the International patent convention. Japanese industry could scour the world for bright ideas and start making things without paying any inventor a penny of royalties. After all, why go to the trouble and expense inventing things when the rest of the world is doing it for you for nothing? There was the famous case of the Baldwin locomotives.

In the 1920's, a Japanese purchasing agent turned up in Lima, Ohio to buy a train. He bought an engine, a freight car, a passenger car, a flat car and a caboose, along with some tracks and switches. The Baldwin company shipped the stuff and sat back to wait for orders. They rubbed their hands in anticipation of millions of dollars worth of railway equipment. Then, after a couple of years they got tired waiting and sent a fellow over to find out what was wrong. Japanese yards were full of locomotives — Baldwin locomotives identical to the first even down to the name plate and company date stamps on the casts.

What had happened was very simple, the Japanese had simply taken the engine apart and used it as the basic model for making a hundred or two hundred copies. What's more, they're probably still making them today, if they haven't got a later model to copy from.

What was true of locomotives was true of everything else. They even added insult to injury now and then, as when they rushed into production with fancy new light bulbs once and undercut the market for American and Canadian plants right in their own home towns. Not that the Japs were the only ones who played that game. The Russian industrialization under the five-year plans was built on the machines and machine tools it bought in the United States and Britain, and used as patterns for duplication.

Anyway, it will surely be the crowning irony of all time if the Japanese have finally invented something which Canadians will be able to pirate and then use to cut the Japanese market for pressed barley out from under them. But no matter what happens, it looks like we're going to have a great market for eating barley for the next few years. And for this purpose the experts tell me that Campana barley is by far the best.

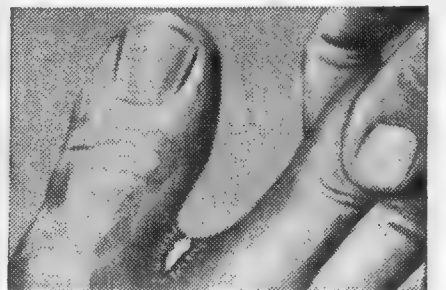
The protein content of wheat grown in Australia averages about 10 per cent. The average protein content of wheat produced in the prairie provinces of Canada is 13.6 per cent.

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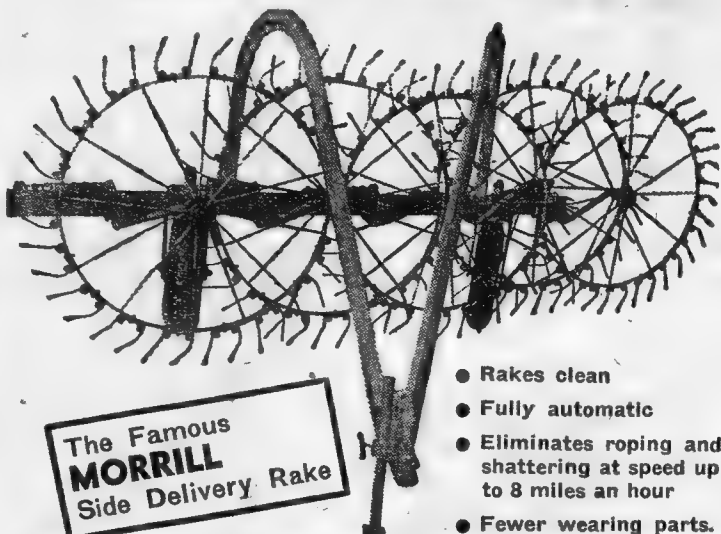
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Are you one of the people who lives a lop-sided life?

By FRANK S. MORLEY, Ph.D. (Edin.), B.D.

IN the Book of Revelation we are told of the New Jerusalem, that the length, breadth and height are equal. But one definition of the Holy City is the human personality. So our lives are meant to be equal in length, breadth and height. And what is the length of a life? Surely not the years it exists. Methusaleh lived longer than any other man, but that is all we know of him. The length of life is the accomplishment of life, the work of life. Thus Jesus in thirty years achieved far more than Methusaleh. The breadth of life is its affection for other human beings, its outreach. The height of a life is its upreach to God. Length, breadth, height—work, love and worship.

This is the description of Adam before he was driven out of the Garden. He was given the Garden to till. He was lonely, so God gave him a companion recognizing that it was not good for man to be alone. And Adam walked with God. Work, love, worship...

All through the Bible this teaching runs. Micah, in the finest description of man's relationship to God given anywhere outside the New Testament, asks, "What doth the Lord require of thee but to do justly (work), to love mercy (love), and to walk humbly with thy God (worship)?" We read of Jesus Himself that He increased in wisdom and stature and in favour with God and man. Here again are the elements of work, worship, and love. No life is good without them.

For many people work is a squirrel's cage. Even such fine professions as nursing and teaching have come to be hated by many who work at them. That is why we have so many strikes: work is frustrating drudgery for many people. The poorest workman is always the first to strike. Too much work lacks meaning and vision. Thus the Italian ditch digger explained, "We digga da ditch to etta da mon to buya da food to getta da strength to digga da ditch". What a difference from the Puritan maid who worked always "in the Great Taskmaster's Eye"?

"A servant with this clause
Makes drudgery divine;
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that and the action fine."

No unemployed man can be happy. Charles Lamb said of his civil service job, "I would not go back to my prison ten years longer for ten thousand pounds. I am free; free as air! Positively the best thing a man can do is—nothing!" He said this on retirement. Two years later we find him saying,

"I assure you no work is worse than overwork. The mind preys on itself... I have ceased to care for almost anything. Never did the waters of heaven pour down upon a forlorn head". Man must have his work. He must feel that his work counts, that it has purpose.

But he needs more. There was an Irish Princess who was said to have eyes as bright as the June sunshine, with a voice that had the three musics in it, the music of the sea, the music of the wind, and the music of the stream. "I am young", she said, "I am rich, I am fair, and I think I am kind. Yet I am forever weary. What is it that I weary for?" And Brian, Lord of Ulster, replied, "Lady, you weary for the truth". "The truth?" she asked. "The truth of love", he told her.

We are made for one another. "Mother," said the little girl, "I wish I was two puppies so that we could play together". A man by himself without a companion is a monstrosity. We exist by our relationships.

The Rockefeller Foundation said that an American soldier wounded on a battlefield in the Far East owed his life to the Japanese scientist, Kitasato, who isolated the bacillus of tetanus. A Russian soldier is saved by blood transfusion and is indebted to Landsteiner, an Austrian. A German is shielded from typhoid fever by the help of a Russian, Methnikoff. Our children are protected from diphtheria by what a Japanese and a German did; they are protected from smallpox by the work of an Englishman; they are saved from rabies because of a Frenchman. So we are bound together in the bundle of life.

A man is known by his friendships. How many have you? Are they good ones? A little lad at school wanted to borrow his teacher's compass, but he forgot the name, so he asked, "Miss Smith, may I take your circumference?" Well, what is

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FARM CROPPERS—1953

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your circumference? How broad are you?

But neither work nor love has any meaning apart from worship. A Danish fable tells of a spider that came down a single strand and built its web at the foot. Then it looked back along the strand and could see no useful purpose for it. So the spider destroyed the strand and thus destroyed the web. The whole web of life is held by the strand of worship which binds us to the unseen world. Man is only the brother of other men because he is a child of God. It was said of the Huguenots that the phrase, "Honest as a Huguenot" came to be an axiom. Of the New England Puritans it was said that "one might dwell there from year to year and not see a drunkard, or hear an oath, or meet a beggar". In criminal laws they were two centuries ahead of their times. McFetridge said of the Huguenots, "Looking back at their suffering, at the purity, self-denial, honesty, and industry of their lives, and at the devotion with which they adhered to religious duty and the worship of God, we cannot fail to regard them as amongst the truest, greatest, and worthiest heroes of their age." The good life, that is, comes from worship, worship alone. William Temple was one of our very greatest minds and he stated his conviction, "This world can be saved from political chaos and collapse by one thing only, and that is worship".

The only thing that redeems work from tedium is a Te Deum. Only one thing will redeem love from lust and that is reverence. Those people who teach that man is only an ape that has learned to walk will not help us. We shall only be saved by the recognition that man is a child of God. One of the truest of axioms is the statement that "Man does not live by bread alone".

All our inventions are drawing us together—the telephone, the radio, the railroad, the airplane. "Something there is that doesn't like a wall". A telephone company, describing the large increase in the use of telephones, said, "You are in touch with more people and more people are in touch with you than ever before". The disease among our cattle certainly reminds us that it is one world. But more people are lonely than ever before. People are insecure. Because despite their closeness physically they are far apart spiritually. Only as they join in the worship of God, only as they achieve a common religious idealism, will men and women be brotherly and find joy and purpose in building together the fabric of a brave new world.

MILK COWS drinking only soft water did not increase milk production in Virginia experiment station tests. Cows drinking ordinary water produced just as much milk.



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To the Editor:

I SINCERELY trust that a copy of Mr. A. Menkin's letter, "See here, you B.C. growers, your apples make me sick," has been forwarded to the B.C. Tree Fruit Corporation. I wrote them a couple of years ago re: the poor flavor and quality of their products now and was politely told I didn't know what to expect from an apple.

When apples were stored in cool storage, not cold, the Winesaps, Yellow Newtons, Jonathans, and Winter Bananas ripened to a mellow deliciousness, so that on a winter's evening, when one curled up with a book, one reached for an apple to complete the enjoyment. Now these come to us hard and green, tasting not unlike a chip of green poplar wood. Give me a chocolate bar or some popcorn instead.

"Mac's" are a nice apple for fall, but nature never intended them to keep until January. Once they come out of "storage" they spoil rapidly. Whereas, the winter varieties that should be ready for use are so unripe the only thing they give you is a "Bellyache".

Yes, Mr. B.C. Apple Grower we like apples, but give us a product we can enjoy — cut your storage costs and make your product cheaper to us. We'll buy and enjoy this delicious fruit of Adam and everyone will be happy.

A return to the apple cars in the fall with their big open lug boxes would cut costs at both ends. You send 'em, we'll buy 'em and store them to mellow ripen ourselves.

Mrs. L. Newcombe.

Clyde, Alta.

To the Editor:

APPLES today have a lot better chance of surviving lengthy hold-overs in storage because the industry knows more about storing fruit and has taken pains to ensure its better keeping qualities.

The growers versus eaters in the apple argument

It pains growers in the Okanagan to hear people talk about "sour, green Macs", because they know for a certainty that most of the 2,000,000-box crop of McIntosh was not picked too green and that if the retailer and the customer handle the apple properly then it will be prime eating when it reaches home.

Never in the fruit industry's history has there been discovered any

spray which would artificially color an apple. True, some apples have been polished to bring out the natural blush, but that is far different from a non-existent chemical spray.

The best cure for mold and fermentation in storage is to allow plenty of circulation. The fruit industry has never used chemicals for such purposes.

Now, to turn to packing practices.

Feel Cooler?



We saved this Eskimo fishing shot purposely for our July issue in the hope that all that ice would make you feel a little cooler.

Let's consider just for a moment that British Columbia produces, on an average, between five and six million boxes of apples. There are fine eating apples such as the McIntosh and Delicious and there are good cooking apples, such as the Stayman Winesap and Rome Beauty.

These apples vary in size, and shape, and could never be packed properly in one box. Besides, it's against all grading regulations laid down by the federal government to pack more than one variety or one grade in one box.

It might be interesting for Mr. Menken and other readers of the Farm and Ranch Review to learn something about the flavor of an apple. Dr. A. Pollard, of Bristol University, England, recently had quite a bit to say about what makes the flavor of an apple.

"The flavor is actually made up of two sets of components: Those appreciated by the nose. To a person with a cold in the head, the difference between one dessert apple and another is mainly one of sweetness. For the flavor, as it affects the palate, is largely a question of the acid-sugar-tannin balance of the juice."

Now, it is just possible that Mr. Menken is suffering from a cold in the head or he has too much acid in his palate.

The junior box is especially welcomed by persons living in apartments or small homes. If Mr. Menken doesn't like buying apples in the junior box, let him buy the bigger box, or buy by the pound. He can have his choice.

J. R. Armstrong.

Vancouver.

To the Editor:

IF you have any more bright boys like Arthur Menken about your office will you please provide facilities for the relief of their nausea without compelling them to rush into print



OUT OF THE SOCK TO SAFETY

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where their imposing fund of misinformation will not necessarily, "Make everybody else sick". What Mr. Menken evidently doesn't know about apples is probably what makes him sick. It makes me sick, too.

C. R. Walrod.
1644 Richter St., Kelowna, B.C.

To the Editor :

THE timely article by Arthur Menken in your issue of May, 1953, on B.C. apples, should be applauded by all prairie consumers.

In the last 15 years there has been a steady deterioration in the quality of B.C. apples shipped to the prairies. Years ago in the fall of the year our stores would be redolent with the aroma of apples which were a delight to the eye and a real satisfaction to the taste. The store windows displayed boxes on boxes of beautiful tree-ripened fruit of which the B.C. growers could be justly proud.

That was around 15 years ago. No more the delectable scent of ripened fruit; no more the eye-appealing display. We get green, immature fruit that simply will not ripen in home storage even up to March or April. Even baked with brown sugar and spice, they taste like anything but a baked apple.

Apples have lost the place they once held on the prairies. B.C. growers should take some thought to the matter.

Ronald Anthony.
Blackfoot, Alta.

Guard that reputation

CATTLE producers and feeders are warned by O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, of a serious situation that has arisen during the past few months. Complaints of stinkweed beef from cattle raised in this province have been received from a number of points within and without Canada. Serious losses have occurred as a result, but even more serious will be the effect on the whole Alberta cattle industry if this situation is allowed to continue.

Apparently the main sources of the trouble are stinkweed infested cover crops and pastures, and the feeding of screenings containing stinkweed seed. Investigation is continuing, but in the meantime cattlemen are urged to do everything in their power to reduce this threat.

The feeding of uncleaned screenings and grain containing stinkweed in quantity appears to be the cause of the problem at this season. Avoid use of this kind of feed if possible, Mr. Longman advises. If feed containing stinkweed has to be used, it should be discontinued at least two weeks before marketing and the animals held on clean feed during that period. Further research is needed to establish the period definitely, but present indications are that two weeks or more should elapse between stinkweed consumption and marketing.

Every effort should be made, by spraying or otherwise, to eradicate stinkweed from pastures and crops.

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Choice of 6 or 7 ft. cut table	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Concave adjustable, front and rear	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6 wing front beater	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
One-piece straw deck and grain pan unit	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Tailings return adjustable either to cylinder or deck	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
5-bladed fan with adjustable side shutters	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
Grain elevator loads and unloads	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Recleaning sieve in elevator	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Narrowing hitch	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Vertical hitch adjustment to level machine	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
6 or more safety slip clutches	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO

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COAST TO COAST MASSEY-HARRIS OFFERS MOST



SEEDS and strawberries may seem to be almost unrelated farm crops. But, when you stand back at a distance and study their production from the time they are planted, nursed and harvested and then sold, you can see that they have many things in common. In particular both the seed grower and the strawberry grower could find sympathy with the others difficulty of marketing his crop at a reasonable price in comparison with present costs of growing.

This situation is seemingly more disappointing because of the contrast with the returns during the war years. During the war both seeds and strawberries were in short supply. There was a strong demand for berries and growers could not begin to maintain their acreage because they could not find enough help. There was little or no competition and every strawberry that could be picked found a ready market for jam.

The extra costs of picking and packing crated berries plus the shortage of pickers encouraged the growers to take the easy way to get the crop harvested. They let the pickers clean the rows as they went along. They stemmed the berries in the field and packed them in trays which are returned quickly for refilling. The jam manufacturer encouraged this trend with good prices.

The Boom —

During that same period the

Thinking of a fruit farm? You'll meet these problems

By TOM LEACH

seed firms were pestering the vegetable and flower seed growers to increase production. There was a shortage of seed. Fabulous contracts were offered to encourage more and more output of lettuce, beets, carrots, and onions as well as numerous other garden seeds.

With those prospects before them the seed growers in B.C. did almost everything that was humanly possible to expand acreage and produce more seed. They reached the point eventually when they supplied almost 90% of the vegetable seeds sold in Canada. They did more than produce quantity. Under the direction of men who were well acquainted with the seed industry from years of production and selling, they selected improved strains and packaged seed which was suitable to the trade.

They even sent representatives to visit the seed houses in Great Britain and investigated varieties suited for that market. They brought back hope of expanded markets. But by the time B.C. growers had developed an industry capable of supplying an ever growing market the funds to purchase their seed were not available. In

addition they could not compete with the pressing determination of European seed producers to regain their lost markets.

— and the Bust

The province's vegetable seed production rose to the fabulous heights of \$1,479,473.00 in 1945. Then the following year heavy offerings of seed from the continent scared the seed companies from contracting too large an acreage. Production fell rapidly and so did the value of the seed the growers produced. There was a drop to another low point in 1948 when the value of all seed grown in B.C. amounted to only \$262,250.00. It was less than one-sixth the value of production in 1945.

Not much hope was held out to seed growers this year. Official comments on the market said that the downward trend in prices might be checked, but it was not expected that prices would rise on any items in 1953. Noticeable reductions in acreage were registered in onion, carrot and bean seed — all important crops for B.C. seed growers.

To compensate for the weakened condition of the market, B.C. growers have had to de-

vote more time to a study of marketing, of shortcuts in their production methods to lower costs. In addition they have switched their interest from vegetable seeds to forage crop seeds which have held a more stable position during the past few years.

Marketing has also been a subject for close scrutiny by strawberry growers for the past several years. Little headway has been achieved in developing a central selling agency for the small fruits. Many of the growers look with envy upon the marketing system established by the apple growers in the Okanagan but so far they have not been able to persuade a majority of growers to relinquish the time old practice of selling their crop where it seems most expedient.

No Results

The most recent attempt to find a solution to the problem of marketing the strawberry crop of the Fraser Valley in B.C. was a meeting called by the minister of agriculture. About 200 attended the meeting but nothing developed.

Complaints were registered freely by a number of growers who suggested that a survey be made respecting the cost of production, that lower rates be set for berry pickers, or that the government provide a subsidy for the industry.

Those who made the recommendations overlooked several

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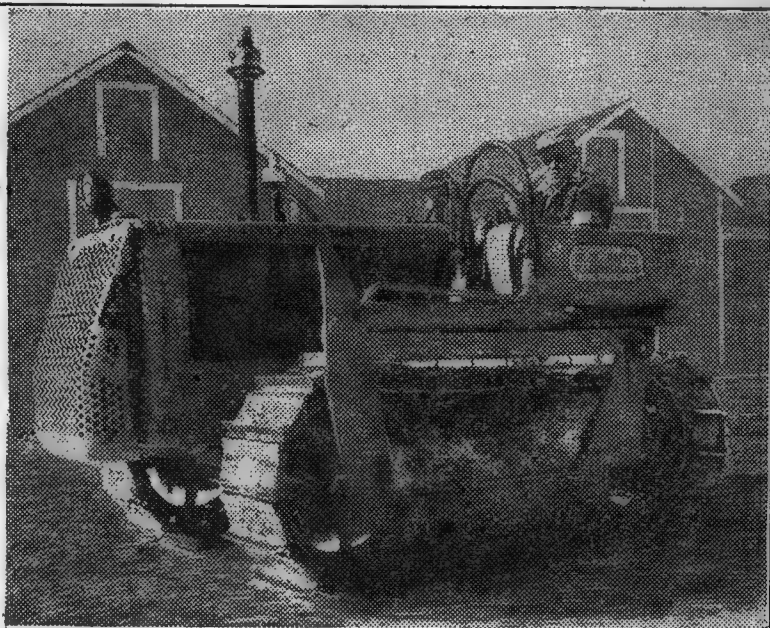
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important features of the production and marketing of the small fruit crop in the west. To begin with the growers have for several years been asking for more and more pickers. They are apparently reluctant to understand that pickers can be obtained if the returns for picking are good. Farmers who have strawberry plantations with a heavy set of fruit where the picker can obtain a return of \$6.00 to \$8.00 per day do not have the same trouble to find and keep pickers as those who have a poor crop.

A survey of cost of production would serve only one purpose. It would provide the good growers with the information that they are better than average and it would point out to the poor grower that he was losing money in the business. But it would not help anyone to get better returns for his fruit.

Prices of fruit grown in B.C. must be lower than some produced farther south because it reaches the market later in the season. But despite the later shipping season the fruit brings the grower much the same price because of its good quality. The quality, however, does not encourage the consumer to pay any extreme price over the other berries.

Part Timers

Those who asked for a subsidy overlooked one of the important groups who produce B.C.'s eight to ten thousand tons of strawberries. They either overlooked or ignored the hundreds of part-time growers who plant and cultivate a half acre or less and are quite prepared to sell their crop at sacrifice prices as long as it brings in enough cash to pay the taxes. They are not in the small fruit business. They do not depend upon the returns from their berry crop to provide them with their daily bread and butter.

The Markets Branch of the B.C. Department of Agriculture says that they are not a large group but they do acknowledge the fact that their number is sufficient to upset any market price. They also realize that their number could multiply tenfold in a year's time if a subsidy was to be offered and the market plan would again be back where it started.

According to those who have

watched the business closely during the past quarter century there should be ample opportunity to market the entire production from the Fraser Valley within a radius of a few hundred miles. They believe the growing population of the west coast could easily absorb the increase in production and that the nearest sections of the prairies market could be encouraged to take larger shipments if the berries are picked and packed properly.

Anyone can pick and pack jam berries but not everyone understands picking and packing crated strawberries. Before any aspiring grower considers a small fruit farm in the Fraser Valley as an old-age venture or as a means of earning a comfortable living he would want to look twice at the possible returns. Men who have been at the business for years think that a year or two of sacrifice prices, which would make the business unattractive to new settlers, is the only way to restore berry growing to a profitable business.

The seed growers have already passed through such a period. They saw returns drop to unheard of low figures and have now adopted a careful program of expansion which should put them on a sound basis within the next few years. Maybe small fruit growers will suffer the same production pains before their troubles are ironed out.



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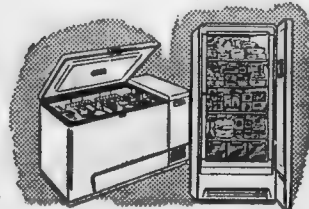


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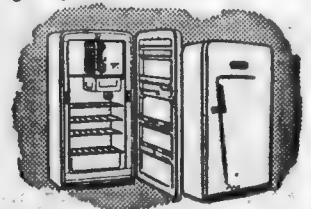
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High-bush Cranberries make good hedges

By V. M. SCHEMP

ONE of the most attractive native shrubs in Western Canada, and one which has never been widely planted for the purpose of hedging in most areas, is our native high-bush cranberry. This plant grows wild in many areas near the Saskatchewan river, as well as in many other districts; it is easily transplanted, especially if the removal is made during a wet spell, and plenty of water provided until the plants are established. Only recently has it been recommended as a hedge for farm use, which seems odd, as it is remarkably hardy, one of the most beautifully colored of our native shrubs in the autumn, and a prolific producer of the brightly-colored fruits which make delicious jelly.

While early spring and late fall are recommended as the best time to plant most native shrubs, during the dormant season, they may be transplanted at almost any time provided you are willing to take a few precautions. If the weather is hot, provide a shelter and plenty of water for a few days, to prevent wilting; they are quite tough and will survive under trying conditions, with a little co-operation.

These bushes grow in a bushy form which makes them ideal for hedges, if planted close in the row, and even small plants produce an abundance of fruit, once established. They are very attractive in the spring when in blossom, with dainty white blossoms and beautifully shaped green leaves, but are still more handsome in fall, when the frost has touched the leaves, and they vary from green and yellow through orange and crimson shades, comprising a most colorful display, quite equal, in my opinion, to the maples in the East.

play, quite equal, in my opinion, to the maples in the East.

The leaves, with their distinctive shape and vivid coloring, set off by the bright berries, give one a rather Christmasy feeling despite the season. The berries, too, are pretty in every stage of development, from pale green, waxy yellow, and brilliant orange, to the transparent, vivid crimson which is the final stage. These plants are very attractive to birds, as well, for the berries if left unpicked, will hang on the boughs all winter, making a bright splash on the white landscape of a prairie winter. The old-timers claim that they used to pick them in the winter to use for jelly, in the old days when fruit and money were equally scarce. They are among the easiest of fruits to jell, requiring much less boiling and no coaxing to make a firm, sparkling red jelly, with that special tang which is found only in jelly made from wild fruit, and may be added to other fruits containing less pectin to produce a firmer product as well.

Some cranberries are sold through nurseries, but many nurseries simply advise digging them from the nearest patch on the river bank, which is certainly more economical. The smaller plants are easier to transplant, as in most cases, and make a quicker recovery from the setback of being moved. If you are fortunate enough to live near a patch, do try your luck at transplanting a few. You'll be surprised at what an ornamental and useful hedge they will grow to become.

There are 14,500,000 private households in Great Britain. The average size of families is 1.72 children.

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WHEN haying starts, farmers get angry about hummocks of black earth scattered throughout the fields. Mower blades become dull as they shuttle through the mounds, while the cutting bar may be damaged if rocks are hidden under the earthen heaps. Hence farmers are continually waging war on the rodent responsible for the push-ups.

Most people call them "Moles", though we do not have Moles in the prairie provinces. The underground digger who pushes up the black earth is the true gopher, the Pocket Gopher. It is almost entirely nocturnal, rarely seen by humans. The family cat may drag home a specimen at times, revealing the Gopher to be a dark gray or gray-black animal 11 inches long counting the stubby tail. The head is broad, the eyes tiny and almost hidden from view. Note the enormous digging claws on the front paws. With those curved claws each Pocket Gopher digs a mile of twisty, underground tunnels every single year!

The animal is a vegetarian and can do great damage to a garden. Peas, carrots, and beans all suffer if a Pocket Gopher is denned near the yard, while they'll spoil many vegetables if they get into a root-cellar. Pocket Gophers do not hibernate, being active all winter long. Most of their digging is done when the soil is soft, the loosened earth in a tunnel being

Protect the weasels and get rid of moles

By KERRY WOOD

pushed with the blunt head back to the nearest external opening, where the wad of earth is forced upwards to form the mound. The hole is always plugged with earth, as protection for the underground digger.

Their dens may be as much as four feet under the surface, a cosy, comfortably lined chamber with a well-stocked vegetable larder in a nearby secondary room. I once dug out a Pocket Gopher's den and was amazed at the neat organization of its quarters: there was even

a toilet a short distance from the sleeping den.

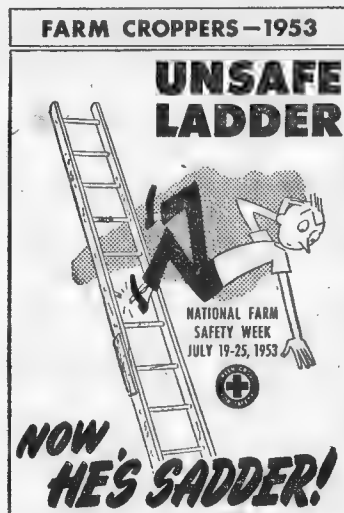
Farmers have tried monoxide poisoning to get rid of gophers, attaching a length of hose to car or tractor exhaust pipe and placing the other end of the hose down an underground tunnel. This works, but takes time. Others use gopher poison, baiting beets or soaking lettuce leaves in liquid poison and then placing the food in an underground tunnel for the gopher to find and eat.


Trapping is also effective. Locate the tunnel near a fresh earth push-up, then dig out a foot-square region down to the level of the tunnel floor. Place the unbaited trap on the runway. Cover the hole with a piece of cardboard or tin, making sure that no light leaks into the trap chamber. The gopher is not wary and soon blunders into the trap. If a family group is raiding the garden, as many as six animals may be captured from the one location.

Pocket Gophers helped make the rich layer of humus which covers the Great Plains region of the west, but today we want to get rid of them. The best natural control agents are weasels and owls, particularly weasels which are able to fol-

low the underground diggers through their maze of tunnels to the home dens. Protect the helpful predators on your farms, and they'll keep your hayfields clear of gopher push-ups.

Of the people in 19 principal dairy countries of the world, Canadians rank fifth as consumers of milk and milk products. Only Ireland, New Zealand, Sweden and Finland reported higher per capita consumption levels.

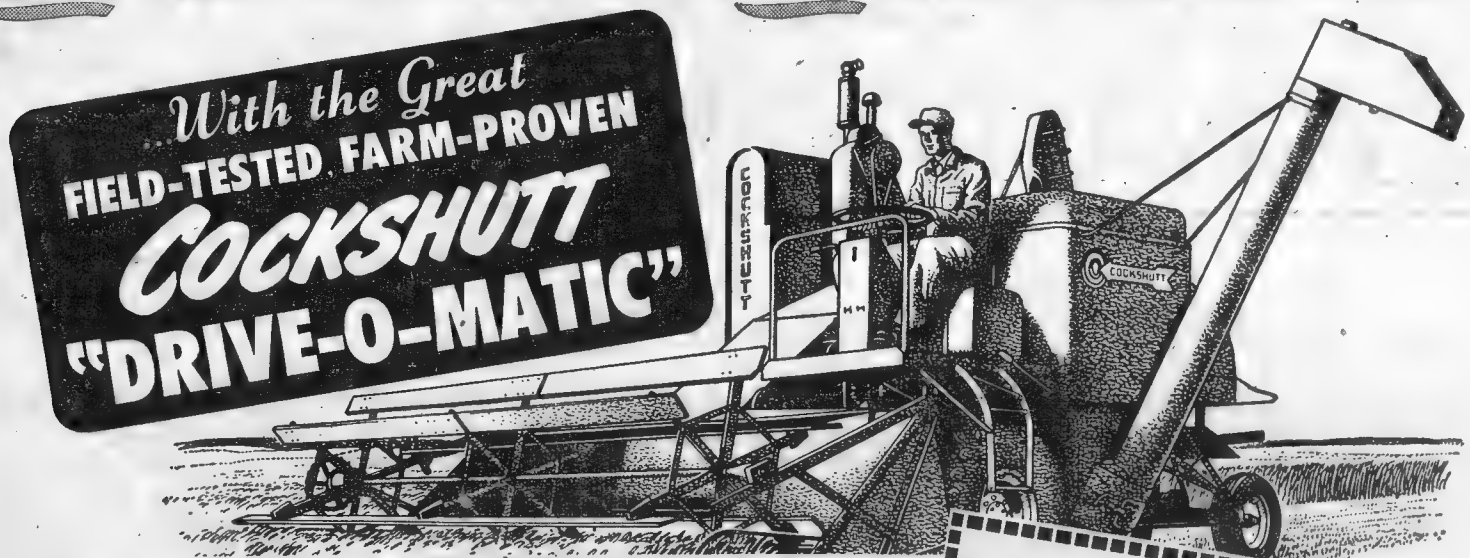




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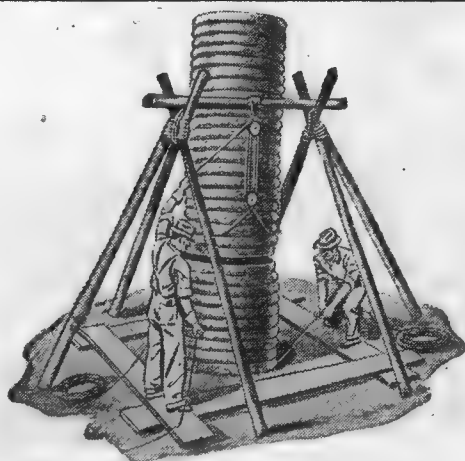
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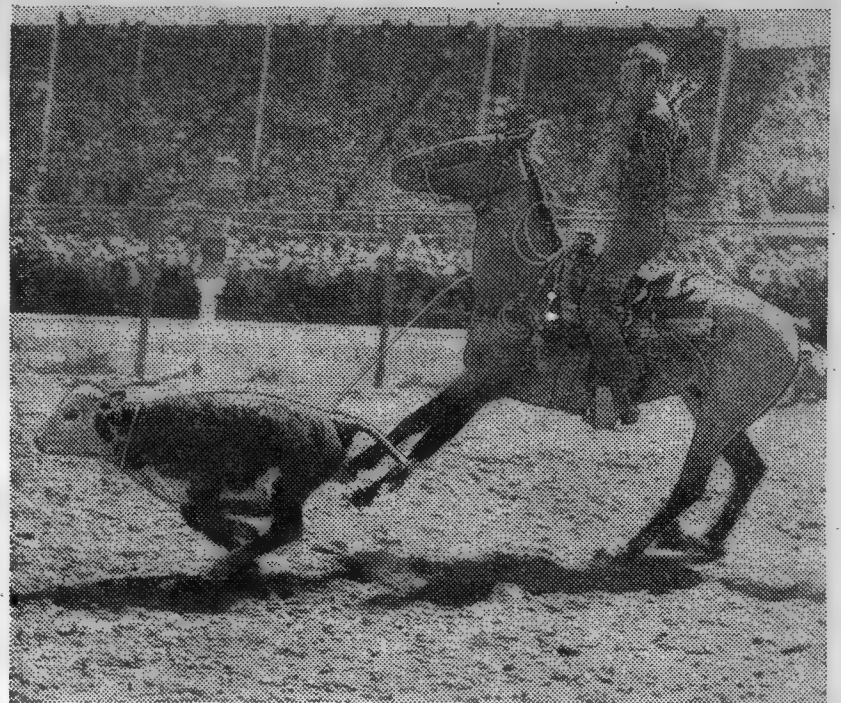
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Watch Out, Little Dogie



Calgary Stampede Photo by Harry Befus.

New Lilies for Prairie gardens now come in all colors

By H. F. HARP

THERE have been great strides in Lily breeding of late years. Names such as Dr. F. L. Skinner of Dropmore, Man.; Dr. C. E. Patterson, of Saskatoon, Sask.; Mr. Percy Wright of Moose Range, Sask., and others have contributed new improved forms of hardy lilies to adorn prairie gardens. Old-time lilies were mostly orange colored of one shade or another. Now we have pure yellows, apricot shades, pinks and white trumpet lilies, all hardy and reliable, providing they receive proper planting care and cultural treatment afterwards.

A list of recommended varieties is included here of which most have been under test at the Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.

Culture

All the lilies require well-drained soil; they will not tolerate excess moisture around the bulbs for long periods. In choosing a site for a lily bed be sure and avoid a spot where water is liable to stand when the spring thaw comes. The soil best suited is one that is neither too heavy or too light. A medium loamy soil, rich in humus is ideal, but there is not a prairie garden in which lilies will not grow.

Partial shade is preferred by some varieties. All lilies enjoy a cool soil. In the sections of the country where rainfall is more abundant than here on the prairies, lilies are often interplanted with Columbines, Delphiniums or other plants for the purpose of shading the lilies from hot sun. Here such an arrangement saps the soil of much needed moisture so that a mulch of peat moss or lawn clippings is recommended.

The soil should be worked in the fall to a depth of six inches or more. Allowed to remain rough over winter, raked down as soon as dry enough in spring and planted to annual flowers or left fallow all summer. Mid-September is the best time to plant lily bulbs. Old matted clumps should be dug out and separated into single bulbs. Lily bulbs must be handled carefully as the outer scales of some varieties are very brittle. Preserve them intact or the bulb is weakened.

Lilies of different variety have various sized bulbs and depth of planting is modified according to the size of the bulb. The largest bulbs which are found in Regal lily, Nemyi lily, Tinkscap lily and some others may be planted eight inches deep in soil that is medium heavy and ten inches on sandy soils. Lilium tenuifolium, the Siberian Coral lily, has small bulbs which should be set not more than four inches deep. Most of the other varieties to be mentioned here are intermediate in size and are best planted about 6 inches deep.

They are all best planted in bold groups, five or more bulbs should be planted a foot or so apart. By placing a shovelful of coarse gravel beneath each bulb good drainage is assured. Some growers prefer setting the large bulbs on their sides. The reason for this is to further protect the bulbs from excess moisture. It has not been proven here that the practice has particular merit. In any case the plant will right itself when new roots are formed. Some varieties of lilies are impatient of being disturbed; the Turkscap group are best left undisturbed for a number of years. When

transplanted they take several years to fully recover. Satisfactory bloom may be looked for from most of the other types the summer following planting.

Keeping the planting free of weeds which will use up the soil moisture quickly, is one of the important jobs during the growing season. The mulch of peat or other material is best put on in late June or by the first week of July. Three to four inches will answer the purpose. Tall growing lilies, especially those of the Willmottall group which have numerous flowers on each slender stem need the support of a willow stake. Bamboo will serve, but willow is less conspicuous. The job of staking should be neatly executed or the grace and charm of the lovely plants will be sacrificed. A poorly staked plant is more of an eyesore than one that has fallen down.

Winter Protection

All the lilies mentioned here are perfectly hardy in prairie gardens, but the benefits obtained by covering the lily bed with leaves and brush are worth the effort involved. Such a covering will hold snow and retard the plants in spring if allowed to remain on till mid-May. As many lilies start into growth early there is always a danger from damage by late spring frost, so that the wise gardener covers the bulbs with leaves from October to May. The Caucasian lily *L. Monadelphum*

is often a victim of spring frost. It starts very early and is usually in full bloom by June 15th.

Recommended Varieties June Flowering

Libium Monadelphum — The beautiful pure yellow Caucasian lily that grows to four feet is of iron-clad hardiness, sweet scented and worthy of a place in any collection. Stock of this lily is now available and it should be seen more often in our gardens. It does well facing north where cool soil retards its growth. *Monadelphum* can be raised from seed which is freely produced in most years.

In the axils of the leaves, cream colored bulbils are formed. These may be sown in a cold frame if increase is required.

Lilium Candidum, the Madonna lily, dates from Bible times. Stocks of this lily were obtained from northern France and Holland. In every case the bulbs died out. A hardy strain from the mountains of northern Greece has been perfectly hardy at Morden for many years. It is listed as *Lilium Candidum Salonika* variety. Madonna lily is worthy of a choice spot in the garden where its immaculate beauty and delightfully sweet fragrance will be long remembered after it has faded and gone. *Candidum* lilies make a rosette of leaves at the base of each plant which remain green over winter. For this reason they are best plant-

ed not more than three inches deep. Early September is the best planting time.

White Lilies — The well-known Regal lily has been freely planted in prairie gardens and probably replaced more often than any other. In southern Manitoba it is not long lived; three to five years is usually about the limit of its endurance. Its place is being taken by *Lilium Centifolium*, a large white trumpet lily growing to five feet and bearing up to a dozen blooms per stem. The individual blooms are larger than Regal.

The last lily to bloom is *Henryi*. It makes a noble plant fully five feet high with arching stems clothed with dark green lance-shaped leaves. Its flowers are a pleasing shade of light orange; the petals are beautifully recurved. Bulbs of *Henryi* are large and should be planted from eight to ten inches deep. A position where shade from the afternoon sun is afforded will be most suitable as otherwise the flowers bleach somewhat.

New Lilies

Dunkirk — Dark red.
Sovereign — Deep golden yellow.
Jasper — Shrimp pink.
Apricot Glow — Tawny apricot.

Oriole — Pure yellow.
These and other choice lilies may be obtained from nurserymen whose names will be supplied on writing the Experimental Station, Morden, Man.

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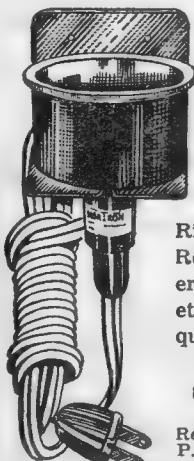
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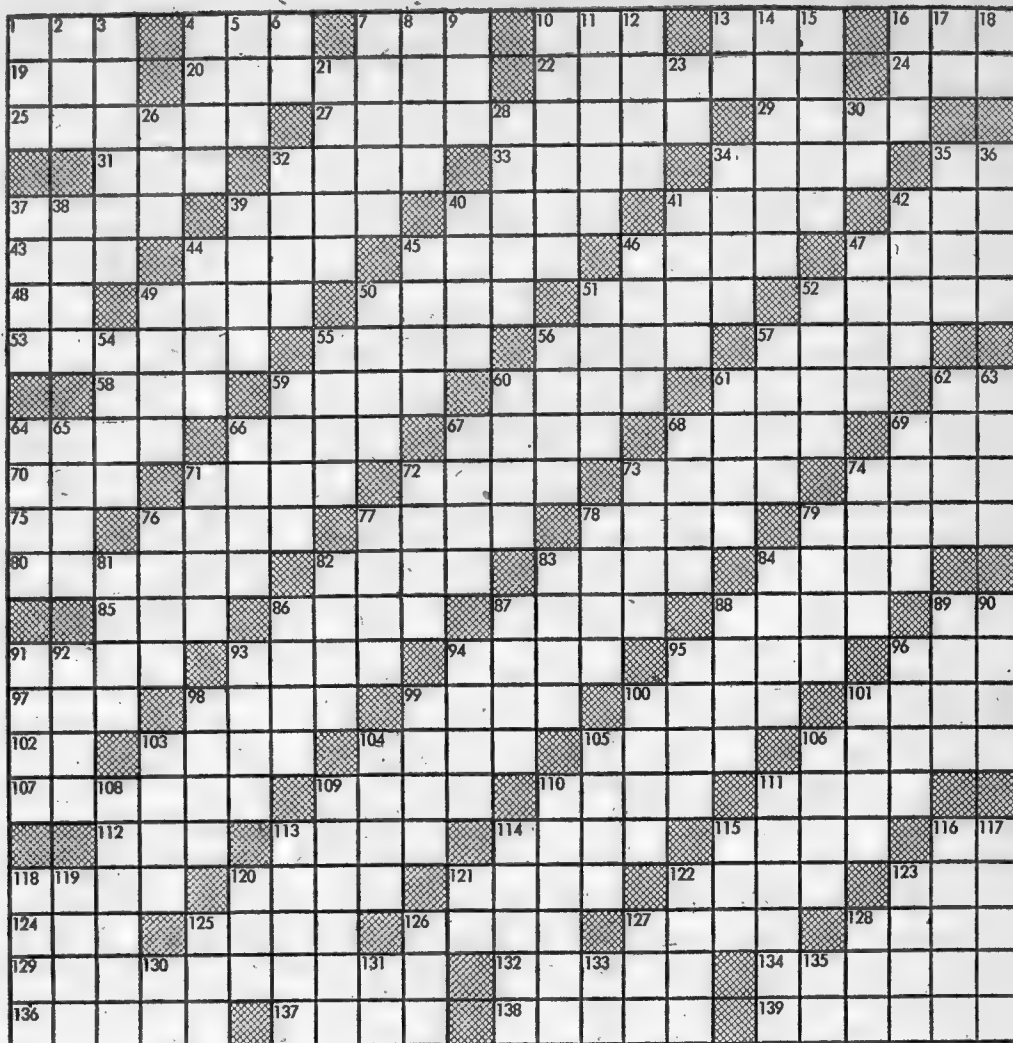
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- 1 Meadow
4 Juice of plant
7 Clock in shape of ship
10 Narrow inlet
13 Suitable
16 Drink slowly
19 Bitter vetch
20 Occupy the chair
22 Pledged pound of flesh to Shylock
24 Gold, in Spanish-American countries
25 Crave
27 Queen of England
29 Freshwater annelid
31 One, no matter which
32 To worry
33 River bank
34 Phonograph record
35 Man's nickname
37 Tune
39 In addition
40 Allowance for waste
41 Go at certain gait
42 City in New Guinea
43 East Indian timber tree
44 Stiffly neat
45 Rivers (Sp.)
46 Song bird
47 Gull-like bird
48 Printer's measure
49 Deflated tire

- 50 A muscle
51 Part of boat
52 Fabled monster
53 Feminine name
55 Acid
56 To grind fine
57 Doe
58 Chicken
59 Lair
60 District in Chicago
61 To weary
62 Exclamation of surprise
64 Egyptian crown
66 Heraldic bearing
67 Contended
68 Dispose of for price
69 Rocky pinnacle
70 By way of
71 Having a true luster when uncut
72 Former heavy-weight boxing champ
73 Kind of meat
74 Vend
75 Preposition
76 Stinging insect
77 Facial expression
78 Swerve
79 Shore birds
80 Limited as to resources
82 Ravine
83 Darn
84 Small stream
85 Entire
86 Cut cabbage
87 Fog

- 88 Bird
89 Child for mother
91 Ladle
93 Moral
94 Part of sword
95 Bleat
96 Trap
97 Possess
98 Brag
99 A shaded walk
100 Animal
101 Disengage
102 Note of scale
103 Abel's brother
104 French illustrator
105 Forced air upon
106 Slope
107 Accompany
109 Part of plant
110 Authoritative decree
111 Remain
112 Young boy
113 Coin
114 To whip
115 Pinnacle
116 A direction
118 Weight of Eastern Asia
120 Skills
121 Word of sorrow
122 Merganser
123 The urial
124 Wing
125 Notion
126 River of England
127 Frustrate
128 European
129 Scheduled for June
132 Greek market place
134 Delaware Indian
136 Assays
137 Wife of Geraint
138 Singing voice
139 Declares

- 1 Directed
2 Before
3 Attack
4 Agile
5 Land measure
6 Hebrew letter
7 Birthplace of Ring Lardner
8 Prepare for print
9 Head covering
10 Hydrophobia
11 Not consonant with reason
12 Unsorted wheat flour of India
13 Indefinite article
14 To hold down
15 To brown with heat
16 Turf
17 Symbol for Iridium
18 River of Italy
21 A serous fluid
23 Exclamation of surprise
26 Feminine name
28 Shaft
30 99 (Rom. num.)
32 To dart
34 Portrayed
35 To merit
36 Small depression
37 Artificial alloy
38 Hindu queen
39 British baby carriage
40 Row
41 Kind of weight

VERTICAL

- 42 Metal
44 Chart
45 Large genus of shrubs
46 Outer garment
47 Prong of fork
49 Feudal estate
50 Quality of sound
51 To incite
52 Young lady
54 Ostrich-like bird
55 Entire person of an individual
56 South African
57 Elevated formation of earth
59 Fall in drops
60 Charge upon property
61 To rip
62 To lament
63 Large flat-boats
64 Feminine name
65 To color
66 Kiln
67 Conceited
68 To plant
69 Caudal appendage
71 Fasten securely
72 Concoct
73 Narrow opening
74 To stop
76 Parapet
77 Delighted
78 Part of suit
79 Unruly outbreak
81 Falling moisture
82 To be incandescent
83 Tenth of a cent
84 Bellow
86 In a short time
87 Distance measure

- 88 Talon
89 Manner
90 The dill
91 Drill
92 Fills with reverential fear
93 Courage
94 Deer
95 Vegetable
96 Cofor
98 One of a set of 52
99 Disputed
100 The bleak
101 A source of linen thread
103 Source of heat
104 Puts on
105 Prejudice
106 To seethe
108 Nets
109 Keep
110 External rim
111 Relieves
113 Island in Mediterranean
114 Raft
115 Friend
116 Form
117 Overhang- ing roof edges
118 Nice discernment of purpose
119 Succulent plant
120 Feminine name
121 Average (abbr.)
122 Fly
123 Thin, narrow board
125 Those in power
126 Connective
127 Away
128 Nahoor sheep
130 Part of Bible (abbr.)
131 River of Norway
133 Preposition
135 French for 'and'

SOLUTION NEXT MONTH



Save the pigs by crating the sow

IT has been estimated that 25 per cent of all pigs born die from crushing and chilling during the first ten days unless given some protection. This high mortality presents a disturbing problem to the swine producer. Efforts have been made to keep these losses to a minimum by using guard rails and pig brooders. Farrowing crates have been used with varying success but are relatively unknown in western Canada.

In 1952 the use of the farrowing crate was adopted by the Beaverlodge Station to standardize farrowing losses in an important nutrition experiment. The results to date suggest that it offers the surest and easiest method for caring for farrowing sows and their litters. Not only are there fewer losses from crushing but the time required for supervising farrowing is materially reduced. The practice is to place the sow in the crate from two days before farrowing to eight days after farrowing. The standard plan is used but the openings to the side portions are adjusted to the size of the sow so that she cannot become wedged under the safety compartment.

The records of 16 sows and gilts which farrowed in 1951 in pens equipped with guard rails and electric pig brooders and 22 sows and gilts which farrowed in crates in 1952 indicate the relative results which may be expected under the two methods of handling:

Number of litters	16	22
Pigs farrowed alive	172	205
Pigs crushed	21	4
Average crushed per litter	1.3	0.2
Per cent crushed	12.2	2.4

Plans for the farrowing crate may be obtained from the Experimental Station, Beaverlodge, or from the nearest District Agriculturist.

The costly warble fly

LOSSES estimated at \$15,000,000 a year in Canada are attributed to warble flies which are found in every part of the country where cattle are raised.

This pest is injurious during both its adult fly stage and parasite grub stage. While laying eggs, the flies cause loss by frightening and worrying animals. This results in reduced milk yields, poor gains in weight and possible injury or even death of the animal while trying

to escape the flies. Cattle infested with grubs are unthrifty and give reduced milk yields. Grubs also cause loss by injuring cattle hides.

There are two common species of warble flies in Canada—the common cattle grub or heel fly, and the northern cattle grub or the large warble fly. Life histories and habits of both species are similar. Eggs are laid on bright days on legs and lower parts of cattle. When grubs hatch they penetrate the skin and migrate through the system until coming to rest in late winter under the skin of the back where they remain for about two months.

When mature, grubs force their way through breathing holes they have made in the skin of the back, fall to the ground and from pupae from which the adult flies emerge in one or two months. The life cycle requires about one year, nine months of which is spent as a grub in the animal.

The most effective method of controlling warble fly damage is by spraying or washing cattle with a derris powder containing five per cent rotenone ("Warbicide" 5). Using this method, outstanding reduction in warble fly damage has been obtained in many Canadian communities where warble fly control has become compulsory.

Plastic water pipe gives good service

PLASTIC pipe for distributing water under pressure around the farm is a new product that appears to be giving satisfactory results, according to Arthur H. Schulz, NDAC Extension Service agricultural engineer.

Schulz thinks that the ease of installation, low cost, and longer life where electrolysis causes copper or galvanized pipe to pit and fall, are advantages of this pipe over either copper or galvanized pipe every farmer installing a pressure water system should consider. The smoothness of plastic pipe also results in less pressure loss between the pump and the various taps than if either of the other two types of pipe were used.

Plastic pipe does have some disadvantages, advises Schulz. This pipe cannot be used anywhere where it might come in contact with oils or animal fats. Therefore copper or galvanized

pipe should be used for piping into farm shops, into pump houses where the soil may be oily from using a gasoline engine, or any similar location. Fittings are available so other types of piping can be attached to the plastic pipe at these locations.

Plastic pipe will not break if the pipe freezes. However, it is a non-conductor of electricity, so a welder cannot be used to thaw the pipe if it does freeze. Schulz recommends that all water piping be installed well below the frost line to eliminate any possibility of freezing. This is particularly important when plastic pipe is used.

Flexible plastic pipe is not recommended for hot water lines. Schulz says he would use hard copper piping for hot and cold water lines inside a farm home.

Making hay with forage crop harvesters

NEW methods of haymaking that reduce requirements are gradually coming into use. The Experimental Station, Swift Current, has used the forage crop harvester method for the past two seasons.

The equipment includes an ordinary mower and side delivery rake, a forage crop harvester, three plywood racks mounted on rubber-tired trailers, a vacuum blower, and a tractor.

The hay is cut with the mower. When wilted it is raked into small straight windrows. When properly cured or dried, it is picked up with the forage crop harvester, chopped into short lengths and blown up into the

rack. The load is then hauled to the storage area where the vacuum blower is used for unloading and blowing the hay up into the stack, hay mow, or large feed bunk. It is readily apparent that this method eliminates the use of the pitchfork.

The purchase price of a forage crop harvester varies with make, model and size of machine. The power take-off driven machine costs somewhere between \$1,200.00 and \$1,400.00. The vacuum blower costs somewhere around \$1,700.00.

Some operators equip their chopped hay racks with hay slings (slightly altered to handle chopped hay) and use derrick stackers or pole stackers for unloading. Others equip their chopped hay racks with canvas unloading devices either hand operated or power operated, and use forage blowers that sell in the neighborhood of \$500.00 for blowing the hay up into the stack, mow, or self feeder.

The pick-up field chopper can also be used for collecting straw as left in the windrow by the combine harvester, or as a stationary roughage cutter for cutting and mixing loose or even baled grass and legume hay.

Japan has become a major buyer of Canadian barley, taking four and three quarter million bushels in the first four months of the current crop year. The Japanese have replaced part of their rice diet with barley in recent years, and since barley purchases in Manchuria ended, Japan is buying it from



MAKE HAY The MODERN WAY

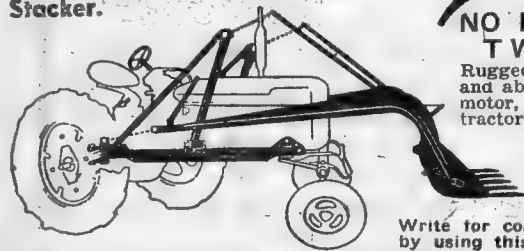


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Anti- American

To the Editor:

READING the editorial page in the April issue, "The Price Squeeze Villain. Yes, the squeeze comes through the greedy U.S.A. manufacturers. Cars in the U.S.A. are \$1,000 cheaper and also the farm machinery. We, in Canada, are being suckers for the Yankees. That is the way they get so rich making other countries pay. It is time Canadians woke up to the fact of this outrage.

Gus Chadney.

Marean Lake, Sask.

Dislikes Quotas

To the Editor:

IBELIEVE it is high time farmers should wake up to the fact that we need a different system as to prices and marketing of grain. It is almost too late now, as thousands of small farmers have already been driven off the land, and community life has already been badly damaged, but if we all get together and demand, through farm unions, boards of trade and all other organizations who are interested in the welfare of community life and prosperity of small farmers and business people all over the west. Here is what to ask for and get: That every farm unit be allowed to deliver 1,000 bushels on the 1st quota and get at least \$2.00 per bushel for 1st 1,000 bushels at delivery point.

Farm unit to mean the farmer and his family, whether he farms 1/4 section or 50 sections.

This would do away with this unfair and idiotic system of so many bushels per acre and where a few big farmers could keep the elevators filled up so the small farmers can not sell any, and where the small farmer even has to pay penalty for not paying his taxes on time.

Would like to hear from more farm-

ers and others who are interested in community life.

Fred W. Mougenstern,
Meadow Lake, Sask.

Drown us all

To the Editor:

I REFUSE to comment on your article in the May issue, "The Grain Exchange effort falls flat on its face," because with a man with so much complacency in its own silliness we can not argue. The only thing I want to tell you is that you and this fellow from the C.F.A. and the three Wheat Pools are the ones whom Jesus Christ talked about, when he said:

"It would be better for the world if a millstone would be tied around their necks and they would be put in the ocean in a place where it's deepest."

William Fasriz.

Dapp, Alberta.

Political Smear

To the Editor:

IN your issue of May you write about "A load of nonsense from the Ontario C.C.F.", saying that they are on a downhill, and that they drew decisive and comfort from the Tories in Saskatchewan. First, you know, and if you don't you should, that our Tory party is one hundred per cent behind our old Liberal party, no matter what come. Before you smear the C.C.F. too much, study a little more about politics and you will find that the C.C.F.

Meditations at twilight

By A. L. MARKS

IT does not always require a graduate in psychology to discover that prudence is sometimes the better part of valour, and that, while a swift pair of heels may not win a victory, they may sometimes stave off defeat.

Allan was nearly four. He was undersized and delicately built. Three doors down the street lived a pair of red-haired, sturdy, Irish twins, almost Allan's age, who kept the neighborhood kids, even older than they were, in constant terror.

Sometimes Allan's mother would hear someone frantically scrambling up onto the back porch, and the kitchen door would open and Allan would come in puffing and exhausted from running.

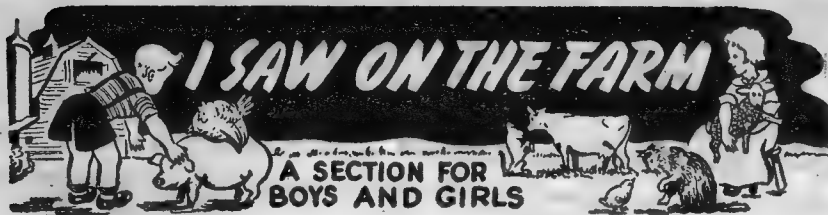
The following conversation, or something like it would then follow: "Why were you in such a hurry, Allan? and the reply would come: "Pat and Mike chased me."

Finally Allan's mother got fed up, and determined to find, if possible, some way to put an end to the situation; for she naturally wanted Allan to share the freedom of the neighborhood, of which the twins were robbing him. She decided to use some practical, homespun psychology on Allan.

She called him to her, after Allan had again been chased into the home by the red-heads, and said something like this to him: "Allan, why do you run from Pat and Mike? Why don't you stand up to them and fight back? You know it is only bullies that double-up on another boy—especially a smaller boy. It is because they are cowards. All bullies are cowards or they wouldn't do that. I'll bet that, the next time they come after you, if you'll just stand up to them and fight back, they will be so surprised and afraid, that they will run home crying."

The prospect seemed alluring for a few moments as Allan stood there mentally beating the twins to a pulp.

Finally, he sighed, and observed quietly: "If they comes, I runs." And that was that.



One day we were studying at our country school when the teacher said, "What's that?" I looked up and saw a small, long, white animal under the desk in front of me. We finally drove it out with the bats. It never had a black tip on its tail, so I wasn't sure what it was. Later I read that there are weasels without black tipped tails. It never came back.

Bob Hall.

Sonningdale, Sask.

One day Mom and I were going out to the pig-pen to feed the pigs. When we finished, we went to feed the hens. Mom had a bright colored broach on, it fell off and a hen picked it up and ran away with it. Mom and I had to chase it a long way before she dropped it. We picked it up and went to get the pig pail. We were so tired that we couldn't chase another hen that day. Then we went to the house.

Barry Lorne Tarr.

Craven, Sask.

One day Donna, my sister, and I were out at the barn and just as we opened the door the

party is the only party that stands for the people of Canada; yes, people of the world, as one class, not like our Liberal party taking sides with the capitalists.

The prairie farmers are behind the C.C.F. because for once we have a political party that does not forget our farmers.

As for trade unions, I just wonder if the writer of this editorial does not belong to some union.

We have had a C.C.F. government in this province of ours for some time now and our province is progressing like she never did before, our Liberal friends could not dream of it.

I, for one, belong to a union, not a farmers' union, but a labor union, and I can tell you it is a very good union and it's not run by the C.C.F.

George Lukey.

Box 64, Norquay, Sask.

SOLUTION

1. Captain James Cook.
2. La Verendrye.
3. Nicolet.
5. Because it is a copper-mining centre and a main point on the Alaska Highway.
6. In British Columbia.
7. Over 2,000 miles.
8. Almost 700 miles.
9. In Quebec.
10. The meeting of the cold Labrador current with the warm Gulf Stream off the coast of the province.

old sow came out of the barn. When she saw us she started to run. Donna ran after it and got on her back backwards and grabbed its tail and pretended it was the line. I went into the house and got Mom to get the camera and come out and take a picture of Donna on the pig.

Kenneth M. Milliken.

Craven, Sask.

As my brother was giving the calves their milk he said I should look at the calves. To my surprise one calf was sitting in the trough while drinking its milk, with its front legs on the floor but with its back part it was sitting in the trough, two feet from the floor. That calf is the oldest of all our calves in the barn. I guess, because it's the oldest, it knows the most.

John J. Fehr.

R.R. 2, Morden, Man.

One evening lately, while milking the cows, we noticed that the cats weren't anywhere around. Upon looking around we found all four sitting under a cow. The reason was that the cow was milking and the cats in turns would catch the milk; while one is busy catching the milk, the others are washing themselves. That evening the cats didn't get their share of milk in the dish, that's for sure.

Olive Tarasenko.

Biggar, Sask.

One Saturday morning last fall, I was sweeping the kitchen floor when all of a sudden

something dashed out from underneath the couch. Down the stairs to the basement it went, helter-skelter. I wasn't going to let that thing up in the kitchen again! I went over to close the door and I saw this queer looking animal gazing up at me from the bottom of the steps. I was afraid of it so I closed the door. When my brother Herbert came home

from town I told him about it. He only laughed at me and went down to the basement to investigate. Just as he opened the door the little creature ran out to the porch with Herbert after him. Someone from outside opened the porch door and out ran the animal, which to my surprise was only a weasel.

Lucy Sweet.

Carrot River, Sask.

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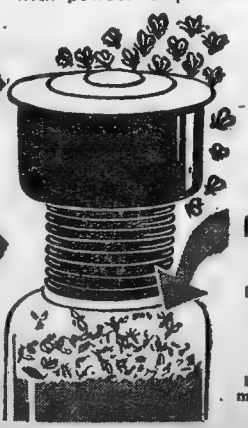
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The medical profession has recorded no opinion as to whether flies are carriers of polio germs. But among preventive measures they do advocate maximum sanitary conditions. Flies are known carriers and breeders of disease. Play safe and get rid of them now with Fly Coop. Now at last you can enjoy summer-long comfort without the biting, buzzing infectious danger of flies. No more sticky unsightly fly paper, no more spraying and swatting! Here at an incredibly small cost is all season relief and health protection for you and your family—your pets and your livestock.

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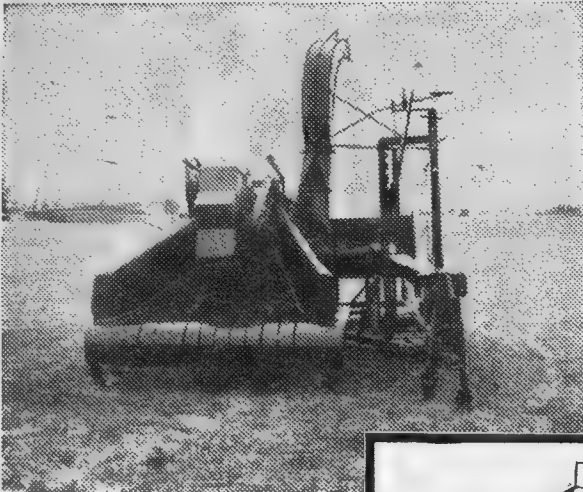
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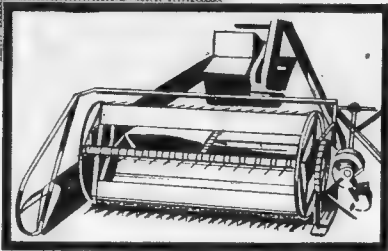
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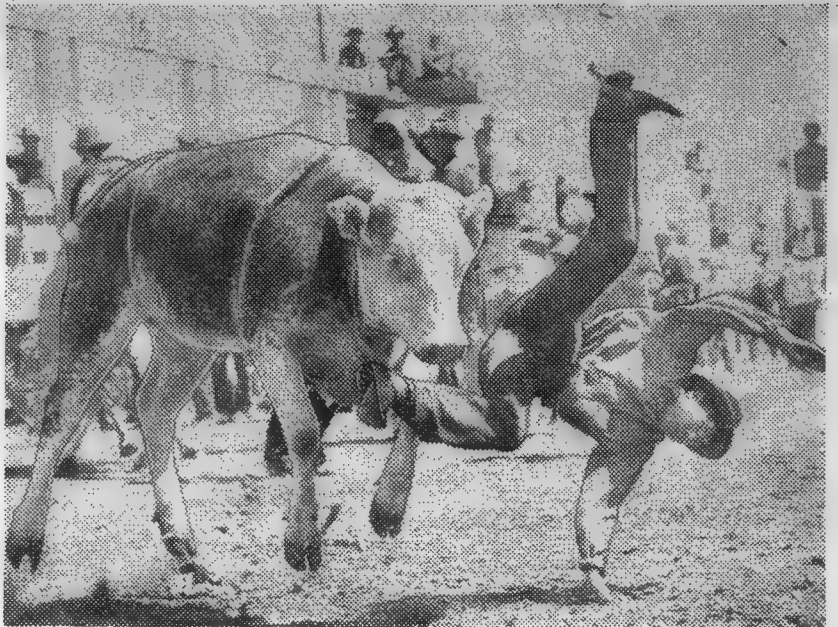
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Calgary Stampede Photo by Harry Befus.

Country Diary

SOON will high mid-summer be here — July, month of bloom in town and country alike. In a street of carefully tended small gardens you will see gold-dusted and coral snapdragons, scented sweet Williams with the unwinking eye, fragrant stocks in full blow, satin-petalled roses deep red and bright pink heavy with perfume, and all the old favorites, many of them well-trained in cultured profusion. There is a worthy desire in the heart of every home-dweller to make his house-yard a picture of neatness and color that can be seen from door and window, and rejoice the eye of the passer-by.

Nature, too, has in her own vast garden a long list of wildings — black-eyed Susans, pastel wild roses, purple bugloss, Indian paint-brush, flaunting orange lilies and other natural beauties, all loved by country folk who know them so well. Many an informal bouquet gathered from roadside and field can compete in beauty with the aristocrats of the sheltered garden beds, in fact they have a very special appeal to the nature lover—who need not be a botanist — for have they not come to stay of their own free will without coaxing or transplanting.

In prairie solitudes, along creek-banks, in bush and thicket, the miracle of the saskatoons is repeated in early July. There is the sudden awakening of new life on stems that seemed dead, development of new leaves and then the quick burst of white blossom against the dark-green background, almost like fireworks in the night sky. This is the child of the thicket, a bush that shuns the open spaces. But it spends its wealth of blossom and fruit prodigally, and when in a few weeks its clouds of bloom have become deep blue berries, hands will be busy

stripping the bushes of their luscious fruit for home-made pies and winter preserves. It is an earnest hope that the feet and hands of the pickers will not be ruthless in their efforts.

The little crimson berries growing close to the ground among the grasses are now ripe. There they lie, gleaming like rich jewels, wild strawberries, so much sweeter and more flavorful than the man-cultivated variety. The ten-year-old, rejoicing in freedom from a compulsory clock and text-book headaches, whistles lightheartedly through morning chores, and then sets out with Rover, on his own private business, so he thinks, but is halted at the back door by Mom who pushes a little pail into his hands with instructions to fill it with berries from the south end of the pasture. Aw, shucks!

A Delicious Tuna Fish Salad MADE DOUBLY-DELICIOUS WITH MUSTARD

TUNA FISH SALAD

- 2 cups canned tuna fish
- 1 cup diced celery
- 1 tablespoon minced onion
- 2 tablespoons vinegar
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1/8 teaspoon pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon Keen's Mustard
- 1/2 cup salad dressing

Break tuna into large pieces, combine with ingredients and toss lightly. Serve in lettuce cups garnished with stuffed olives and lemon wedges.

For newly revised recipe book send 10¢ to Reckitt & Colman (Canada) Limited, Station T, Montreal.

Keen's

D.S.F.

MUSTARD

Aunt Sal Suggests . . .

AROUND our house I am reminded that I've already had my vacation. 'Tis true I was away for two weeks, but it was my doctor's idea — not mine — that I spent that fortnight lolling in a hospital bed. I'm ungrateful enough to state quite vehemently that I've spent much happier times. I have no intention of bragging about "my operation" for I'm very sure hundreds of you could retaliate by telling me about yours, too, and what a prolonged organ recital that would be.

I'll just say this much, that what made me realize I was pretty sickish for a week was the total disinterest I felt towards my mail. My husband would call each evening and bring me a fistful of letters, but even to myself, my voice sounded very listless as I muttered, "Oh, just stick them in that drawer".

But finally I "bounced" back to life again and I thought how lucky I was to have a definite job to claim my attention.

I sent my trusty little typewriter to hospital at the same time and methinks it needed more overhauling than I did, for it's doctor hasn't dismissed it yet. So I'm back to the pen pushing again and a kind friend offered to type it for me afterwards.

Sometimes I designate one question sent in as "the pet question of the month." If I'd done that for the month of May without any doubt it would have been the question posed by Mrs. M. O., Star City, Sask., who asked re: diabetic jam recipes. Generally, I'm very happy popular enough to rate a large when a certain question proves reader response. But in this case I felt quite heart sick on learning how many women have to face the diabetic problem in preparing meals for their families.

A medical man in B.C. clipped the above mentioned question from Farm and Ranch Review and wrote me enclosing a booklet named "Calorie Saving Recipes", that calls for Sucaryl. (Thank you, Dr. C. M. R.) He stated that one could obtain this booklet through your druggist.

I phoned two druggists in my home city of Lethbridge and was told that not every druggist handles these (though they will try to obtain them for you).

Generally just one druggist or health food store in each city handles a full line of diabetic supplies. If you do not know where to procure these ask your doctor or write Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in your nearest city. Depend upon it they can help you.

Several of you wrote in asking for a copy of the book I mentioned, "Pleasant Foods for Diabetics". I'm sorry to say I only have one copy of this book and it is out on loan at present. But almost any good book store could get you a copy, I'm sure. It sells at \$1.50.

A very fine helpful letter on this subject came in from Mrs. H. F. N., of Innisfail, Alberta, who agreed with many others that the price of diabetic jams sold in stores is too expensive, so she prepares her own and she enclosed some tested recipes for jam made at home. I've placed one of these below for I know for sure that many of you are perforce very interested in them.

Sugarless Strawberry Jam

(Mrs. H. states she uses this same recipe for apples, peaches, apricots or plums). Wash and hull berries and dry on towel. Mash 5 cups berries in pot. Boil gently 15 minutes. Add 4 tablespoons glycerin, 1 teaspoon certo crystals, 12 sucaryl tablets and stir with sterilized spoon over medium heat for 5 minutes. Pour jam from sterilized pitcher into sterilized jars. Seal with sterilized paraffin. Add a second boiling hot coat wax when first is cooled.

You will notice the frequent reference to sterilizing in recipe. This is very important as one cannot overemphasize the necessity of sterilization in diabetic canning. Because of the absence of sugar this jam ferments so easily. Therefore, everything used — kettles, cup, jars, rubber rings and wax must all be subjected to a full 20 minutes of boiling. Avoid touching edge of jars with hands — use sterilized forks or clamps.

Aunt Sal.

The Dishpan Philosopher

BEHOLD young scholars roaming free upon their annual jamboree. With books and pencils laid aside their time's their own now to divide among the things they've longed to do the fall and winter sessions through. The country boys and girls, of course, will have to help a bit perforce with work that piles on every hand for people living on the land. But work can be a lot of fun. Take city children who have none — no fruit to pick, no wood to chop, no hay to pack and ride atop, no little chicks or pigs to feed — theirs are strange holidays indeed.

All work, no play is pretty sad, but endless play is just as bad. But some of each well-blended should, especially if weather's good, make happy holidays for all with lots of pep for school in fall.

Jam made this Way is Delicious... Firm... Sparkling



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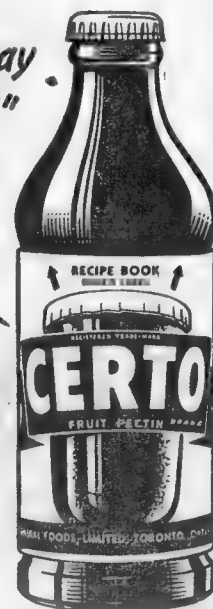
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BECAUSE my health took a little nose dive and I was compelled to give the hospital the pleasure of my company this past month, I found it a bit difficult to get as many private replies handled as I liked, so I'll try to crowd in as many questions as possible in the space allotted below — so let's get down to work, eh?

Q.: Could you tell me how to brighten up some old oil paintings — they are quite valuable ones. — (Mrs. T. K., Bloomsbury, Alta.)

A.: Get some deutocide of

Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

hydrogen from your druggist, dilute this with six times its weight of water. Wash afterwards with clean sponge and clear water.

Q.: (Several requests) — "Sunbonnet Girl" and Dresden Plate" quilt patterns.

A.: Mrs. Mont Lornther, Box 147, Readlyn, Sask., invites that she will gladly supply either of these to anyone enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope. (Note: She also extends

her thanks to all those who sent her wish bones for one of her handicrafts).

Q.: Have you the recipe for the real old-time vinegar pie? (Repeat).

A.: The one I use is just like a lemon pie, only you substitute vinegar for lemon juice, but Mrs. E. F., Savory, B.C., sent me in what she says is the genuine article. It is a French-Canadian recipe that has been in her family at least 65 years.

Vinegar Pie

Line 8-inch pie plate with pastry. Sprinkle 1 cup sugar on this then cover with thinly rolled pastry, size of bottom of pie plate. Over this pour 4 tbsps. mild vinegar and sprinkle lightly with nutmeg. Cover whole thing with slotted pastry cover and seal edges. Bake in hot oven until pastry is done. May be served cold or hot.

Q.: How can you prevent scale from collecting in tea kettle? (Repeat).

"SALADA" TEA

*Asked for
oftenest.*

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SERIES 1

PRACTICAL SAFETY HINTS

1. Keep guards on power machinery.
2. Avoid wearing loose or torn clothing or gloves around moving machinery.
3. Avoid operating your tractor on dangerous inclines, near ditches or banks.
4. Keep farm-yard clear of trash, sharp tools and forks.
5. Keep youngsters away from machinery, water tanks and other hazardous places.
6. Keep up repairs on ladders and steps.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR
FURTHER DETAILS.

A.: From Mrs. W. B., Souris, Man., comes another solution for this problem which she has used successfully for 21 years. Place a piece of clean white cloth (size of lady's hanky) in bottom of kettle. In a few days it will stiffen and settle to bottom. Change it for a new one every few months.

Q.: I wonder if some of our Swedish or Finnish readers have a good recipe for pickling fish with onions, vinegar and spices like those that are sold in stores? — Mrs. A. V., Falur, Alta.

A.: Pickled Fish. (My own favorite recipe). 4 lbs. fish, salt, 2 large sliced onions, 1 qt. water, 1 cup vinegar, 2 tbsps. mixed pickling spice, 1 tbsps. sugar, 1/2 lemon sliced. Clean fish without removing skin or bones. Slice and sprinkle with coarse salt. Cook onions in water 20 minutes. Add vinegar, spices in a bag, sugar and lemon. Boil for one hour. Pour over fish packed in jars or crock. Note: If you lack a good fish cook book, write to Dept. of Fisheries, Ottawa, and ask for your free copy.

Q.: I want a recipe for prepared mustard. — (Mrs. W. A., Birch Hills, Sask.)

A.: I gave Mrs. A. my favorite recipe, but six readers sent me in this one, so I'll place it below. Have not tried it yet, but it sounds good.

Prepared Mustard

2 tbsps. flour, 2 tbsps. sugar, 2 tbsps. mustard, 1 tsp. salt, 1/2 tsp. tumeric, 1/2 cup vinegar, 1/2 cup water. Combine all dry ingredients and stir into diluted vinegar. Cook until it thickens, stirring constantly.

Q.: I have a fine recipe for sugarless gingerbread and wondered if any of the readers would like a copy. — Mrs. E. J. A., Pembroke, Alta.

A.: Better send me a copy and I'll pass it on to all the readers through this column.

Q.: Where can I get a copy of Ball Blue Book? (Repeat). — Mrs. S. S., Hines Creek, Alta.

A.: I suggested that Mrs. S. ask her grocer about this, but during the past month five readers wrote in supplying the exact address to write to that supplies this book. All gave same address, but the price of the book was quoted from 10c to 30c. Very likely the last quotation is the present price. The address is: Ball Brothers Co., Muncie, Indiana, U.S.A.

Q.: I'm seeking the recipe for the cake called "Baullabaisse", a rich banana cake. — (Miss M. A. C., Bowmanville, Sask.)

A.: I cannot find this especial cake, but here is my favorite.

Banana Cake

2 2/3 cups sifted cake flour, 2 tps. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. cloves, 1 1/2 tps. cinnamon, 3/4 tsp. nutmeg, 2/3 cup shortening, 1 1/3 cup white sugar, 2 eggs well beaten, 4 to 5 bananas mashed, 2 tps. van-

When Father gets the dinner

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

IN these days, when most women drive a car, it often happens that father is left to get his own dinner. Unless the dinner is appetizing and easily prepared, the occasions will not become overly popular with father, and he will not be clamoring for a repeat.

If the weather is hot and time limited, cold meat loaf or salmon loaf, served with potato salad is always popular. Here is a good recipe for a Veal loaf, which can be served either hot or cold. Take 3 lbs. raw, lean veal, ½ lb. salt pork, 1 medium-sized onion, all put through the meat grinder. Add 2 tsps. salt, 1 tsp. pepper, 1 cup dry bread crumbs, ½ cup milk and 2 eggs beaten. Mix all well and put in loaf tin or pyrex dish, brush top with a little of the white of egg saved from loaf and bake slowly for 3 hours.

Salmon Loaf

One large can salmon flaked,

illa. Sift together 3 times first seven ingredients. Cream shortening with sugar until fluffy. Add eggs and beat well. Add dry ingredients to this alternately with bananas in small amounts, stirring often each addition. Add vanilla. Pour into 2 (8 in.) greased layer tins and bake 35 minutes in oven 350° F. This cake is so good served fresh and the best ever icing for it (in my humble opinion) is Coconut Cream Frosting: Whip one cup heavy cream until stiff, add ½ tsp. vanilla and 3 tbsps. confectionery sugar. Sprinkle with one cup fresh grated coconut. Note: Instead of coconut a nice variation is one cup chopped walnuts.

Q.: I noticed that Mrs. A. P., Wynyard, asks what can be done with tinfoil. I use this to make picture frames for myself and Red Cross. I wish Mrs. A. P. would write to me. — Miss Rosella Dusener, McKague, Sask.

A.: I have placed the name above in full so Mrs. A. P. can write her or anyone else who is interested in this type of handicraft.

Q.: Have you a recipe for making white vinegar and where can I get the "vinegar mother"? — (Mrs. G. S., Gray Creek, B.C.)

A.: I checked with my druggist and he tells me that vinegar is just diluted acetic acid. You get some of the acid at the drug store and add 21 parts water to one part of the acid.

Note: All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal, care of Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alberta. Please limit one question to each letter and if you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

1 small onion chopped, 1¾ cups dry bread crumbs, 1 cup milk, 2 eggs beaten, 1 tablespoon vinegar or lemon juice, ½ tsp. each mustard, salt, pepper, dash of paprika. Mix well, pack into pyrex dish and bake or steam 1½ hours. Set in a pan of hot water in the oven to bake.

Baking powder biscuits with jam or honey can be served as dessert with the meat or salmon loaf and salad. If these, together with a thermos bottle of hot tea or coffee whichever father prefers are placed on a tray in the cellarway, or fridge, if you have one, ready to be brought to the kitchen table (previously set) hubby will hardly realize that he is not getting the usual service.

Special Shelf

Every housewife should have one space on a basement shelf filled with emergency supplies. Summer, when vegetables are at their best, is the time to stock up on these supplies. Prepare a good lot of sealers filled with "Dinner a la Western" using either beef or pork or both, sliced or cut into small pieces, new potatoes either small or cut in quarters, either the small thinings of carrots or larger ones cut in strips, small onions (multipliers are good) peas and beans if liked. Some omit potatoes, for they are more likely to cause fermentation than other vegetables.

Prepare vegetables and put in pot with salt to season and sufficient water to boil for five minutes. In the meantime, put the meat on to fry, turning it well until it is all slightly browned. Fill meat and vegetables into sealers, adding gravy meat was fried in and water vegetables were boiled in. Have teakettle boiling to further fill sealers if needed. To make a well-balanced dish, the sealers should be about one-fourth filled with meat. Have sealers brim full, seal tight and process one and one-fourth hours. Do not upend to cool, and remove to basement as soon as cool enough to handle. To serve, either heat up in sealer or turn into a stew pan to heat. Add thickening if liked. This makes a good dinner dish for father, if he does not mind heating it up.



"Better throw in a box of aspirins, too."

refreshing dessert!

LEMON ICE

3 cups water; 1 cup sugar; ½ cup ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP; ¼ cup lemon juice.

Make a syrup by boiling sugar, ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP, and water for 5 minutes. Add lemon juice. Cool, strain, and freeze.

For Free Recipe Book, Write—
The B.C. Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 969, Vancouver, B.C.

Moving? Be sure and send us BOTH your OLD and NEW address.

Wheat Pool --- Problem

The recent years of heavy grain production in the prairie provinces in Western Canada has created quite a problem for Alberta Pool Elevators. While the Wheat Board has disposed of substantial quantities of grain quite a few elevators have little space available for deliveries for the new crop year.

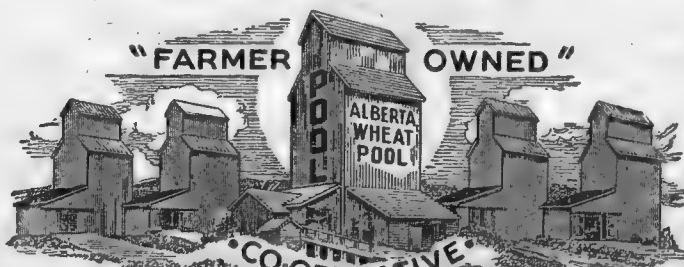
Under normal crop conditions most Pool members have the opportunity to deliver to their own facilities. That situation is changed, however, when grain becomes backed up in country elevators.

There is constant pressure on the part of farmers to expand Pool facilities. Such comes not only from points where there are Pool elevators but in other localities where agriculture is expanding. Some effort has been made to meet the situation but the high cost of elevator construction has prevented a widespread building program.

Alberta Wheat Pool directors and delegates are well aware of the situation. They do not like to see Pool members having to deliver their grain elsewhere because such means a loss of revenue to the Wheat Pool and also to the Pool member.

It is realized that when harvest time comes along farmers need ready cash to meet their obligations and to provide for their families. The one suggestion is that wherever possible, you deliver your grain to an Alberta Pool Elevator. Many loyal Pool members store considerable quantities of grain on their own farms until space is available in a Pool elevator.

It is vitally important that Alberta Pool Elevators obtain generous support from Pool members. This farmer co-operative organization has been a great help to the agricultural industry. It provides exceptional service and any surplus over operating costs is returned to the patrons.



"IT'S ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS FOR ALBERTA FARMERS"

COPENHAGEN



**"THE WORLD'S
BEST CHEW"**

Young Alberta farmer is named Wheat Pool manager

A. T. BAKER of Nemiscam has been appointed manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool. This announcement was made by Ben S. Plumer, chairman of the board of directors. In making the announcement Mr. Plumer stated:—

"Shortly after the passing of R. D. Purdy, former manager, T. E. Oliver was appointed acting manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Because of Mr. Oliver's health and the heavy

responsibilities involved the board of directors have decided to appoint A. T. Baker manager



A. T. Baker

of the organization. Mr. Oliver will continue as assistant to Mr. Baker.

"Mr. Baker has been a director of the Alberta Wheat Pool since 1945 and vice-chairman during the past three years. He is a young man whose farm background, business training and experience in Pool affairs equip him for the position."

Albert T. Baker was born in Illinois and is the eldest son of Perren Baker who was minister of education in the U.F.A. gov-

ernment of Alberta. The Baker family came to Alberta in 1910 when the homestead rush was on and the father filed on land at Nemiscam which is on the Lethbridge-Manyberries line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Albert T. Baker now operates the family farm which has grown to nine sections of land, is fully mechanized and with thousands of acres under crop each year. He was educated at the local school at Nemiscam, at high school in Edmonton and at the University of Alberta, after which he took over the management of the farm. He was married in 1933 to Agnes Phipps of Cochrane and they have two children — both girls.

Mr. Baker, Sr., took an early interest in the farmer movement in Alberta and was elected member of the legislature for the Cypress constituency when the farmer government gained power in the 1921 election.



ATTENTION DRIVERS!

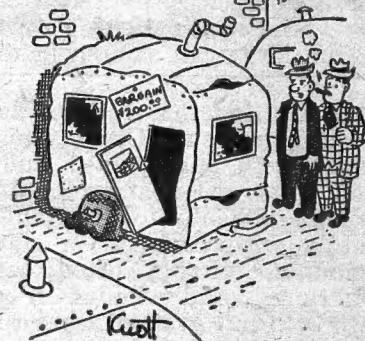
Effective July 1st, 1953, any person found guilty of operating a motor vehicle after the cancellation or suspension of his driver's or chauffeur's license will be sentenced to IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM OF THIRTY DAYS without option of a fine.

MOTOR VEHICLES BRANCH,
Department of Provincial Secretary

E. C. GERHART,
Provincial Secretary

E. R. HUGHES,
Deputy Provincial Secretary

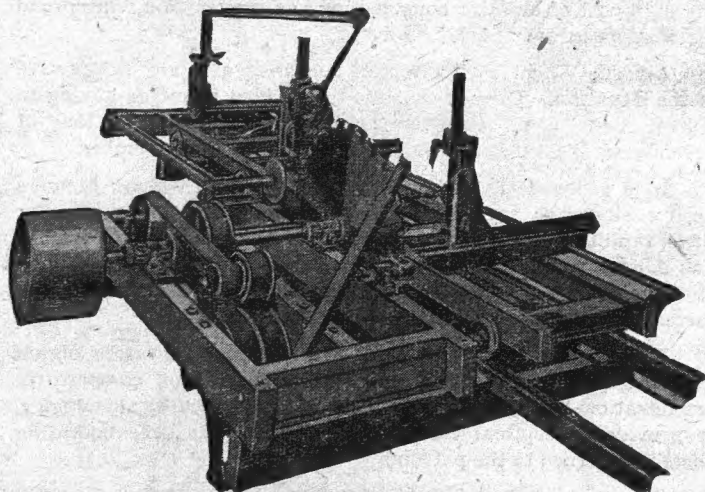
HONEST JOHN'S
USED TRAILERS



"But there must be something wrong with it."

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SAWMILL

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Your Requirements

With 12-foot Carriage, 2 Head Blocks	\$685.00
With 16-foot Carriage, 3 Head Blocks	\$815.00
With 16-foot Carriage, 2 Head Blocks	\$945.00
With 20-foot Carriage, 3 Head Blocks	\$960.00

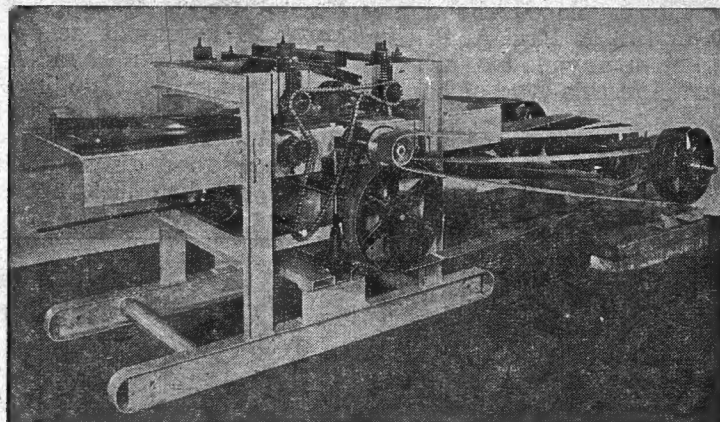
Complete with Feed Belts and Pulley, Ready for Your Saw.



EDGER

2 Saw Edger — Width between saws, 2" to 23", with two Inserted Tooth Saws	\$588.00
3 Saw Edger—Width between saws, 19", with three Inserted Tooth Saws	\$685.00

Ball Bearing Mandrel and Rolls — Width inside frame 33". Will cut 4" stock. Feed speed 80' per min. with recommended mandrel speed of 2400 r.p.m. Weight about 1500 lbs.



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Ball bearing Four Sided Planer — All steel frame, skid mounted. Complete with blower and pipe assembly, all pulleys and belts

Shimmer Heads for shiplap and flooring — Each set

\$2,280.00
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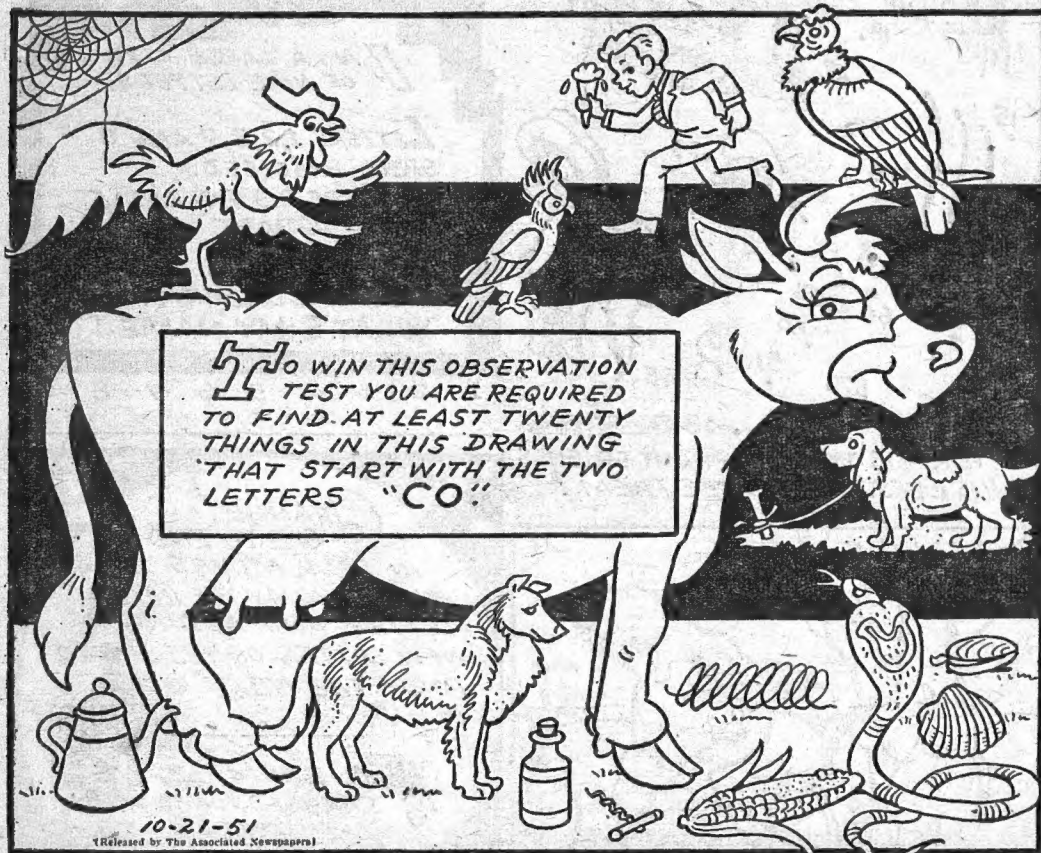
1029 - 33 — 10th AVENUE WEST
CALGARY, ALBERTA

Phone 42992

FUNLAND

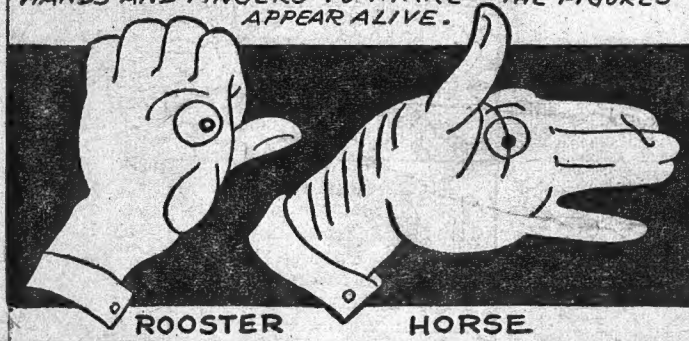
THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

by A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

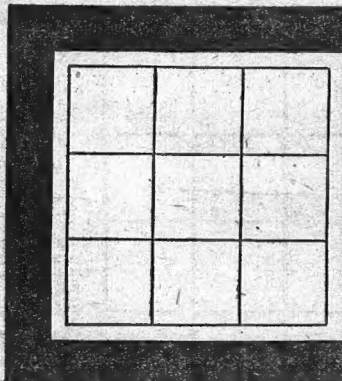


SOLUTION: COAT, COB, COBRA, COBWEB, COCK, COCKATOO, COCKER SPANIEL, COCKLESHELL, COFFEEPOT, COIL, COLLAR, COLLIE, COMB (COCKS), CONDOR, CONE, CORD, CORK, CORKSCREW, CORN, COVER AND COW.

PARENTS: USE A SOFT PENCIL OR WATER COLORS TO DRAW THESE FEW LINES ON YOUR HANDS. ENTERTAIN THE CHILDREN BY MOVING YOUR HANDS AND FINGERS TO MAKE THE FIGURES APPEAR ALIVE.



251 • 364 • 425 • 478 • 529 • 613 • 718 • 789 • 936



WRITE THE ABOVE TRIPLE NUMBERS IN THE BOXES IN SUCH A WAY THAT NO SINGLE NUMBER WILL BE REPEATED IN ANY ROW ACROSS OR DOWN.



ACROSS FROM THE TOP: 251, 364, 789, 478, 529, 613, 936, 718, 425.

CAREFULLY DO THESE SIMPLE EXAMPLES, THEN CONNECT THE LIKE NUMBERED DOTS BELOW, IN THE ORDER THAT THEY APPEAR IN YOUR ANSWERS READING DOWNWARD, TO PRODUCE A COMPLETE PICTURE.

3 + 2 = 5
2 x 4 = 8
9 - 3 = 6
4 + 5 = 9
12 ÷ 3 = 4
5 x 2 = 10
7 - 6 = 1
21 ÷ 3 = 7
2 x 9 = 18
4 x 4 = 16
10 + 10 = 20
15 - 2 = 13
9 + 8 = 17
3 x 5 = 15
5 + 6 = 11
3 x 7 = 21
7 + 7 = 14
10 + 9 = 19
6 ÷ 3 = 2
9 - 6 = 3
2 x 6 = 12

A.W. NUGENT

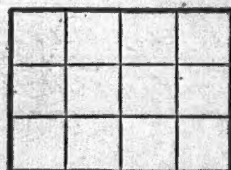
CAN YOU THINK OF 3 FOODS THAT THE END LETTERS "UP"?

SOUP, SIRUP AND CATSUP.

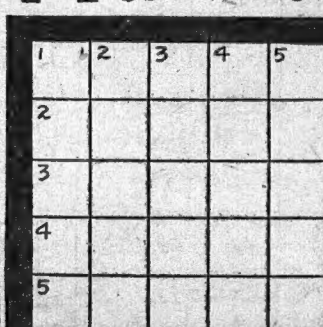
BOOT FALL
REARRANGE ALL THE ABOVE LETTERS TO SPELL WHAT I LOST.



KIDDIE CORNER
COPY MY HEAD IN THESE BOXES.

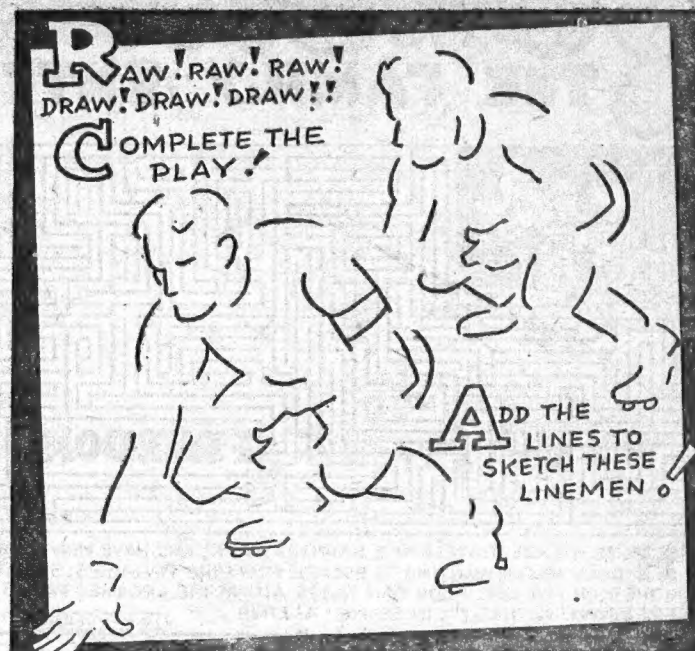


MAKE THE SAME WORDS READ ACROSS AS DOWN. THE DEFINITIONS ARE BELOW.



1, A GLOSSY-BLACK BIRD; 2, LIVING; 3, CLIMBING PLANTS; 4, OCCURRENCE; 5, DWELLINGS FOR BIRDS.

1, RAVEN; 2, ALIVE; 3, VINES; 4, EVENT; 5, NESTS.



START FROM THE LETTER "I" AND MOVE TO THE NEXT LETTER IN ANY DIRECTION. MOVE BACK TO RE-USE THE LETTERS IF YOU WISH.

F	N	
I	T	H
G	E	R
L	Y	M
		P

BY SO DOING TRY TO SPELL A NINE-WORD SENTENCE.

IF THEY PUT ME IN I GET MY LETTER.

FUNLAND

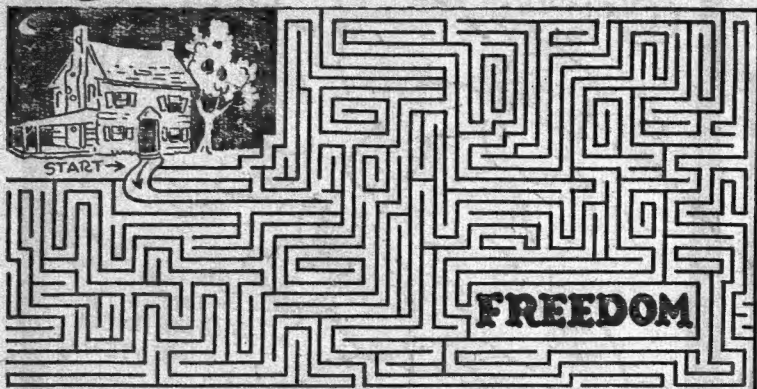
THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



UNLISTED: KNEW HONOR

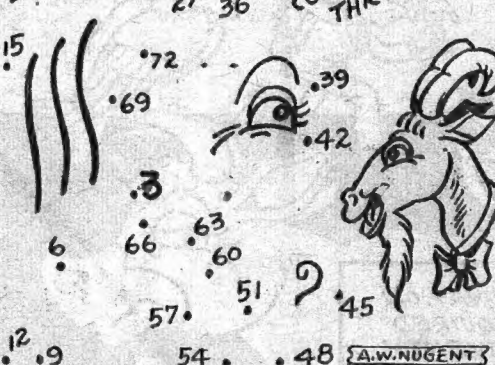
TRANSPOSE THE ABOVE SEVENTEEN LETTERS TO SPELL THREE OTHER WORDS SUGGESTED BY THE PHRASE ITSELF.



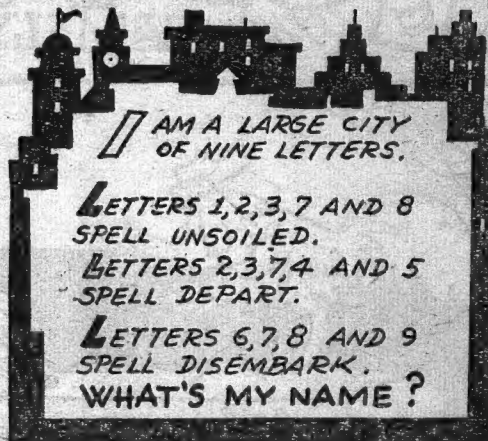
HERE YOU ARE TRAPPED IN A HAUNTED HOUSE AND HAVE VERY GOOD REASONS FOR WANTING TO ESCAPE FROM THE PREMISES. START FROM THE DOOR AND SEE IF YOU CAN TRACE ALONG THE CROOKED PATHS TO "FREEDOM" WITHOUT CROSSING A LINE.

A.W. NUGENT

DRAW STRAIGHT LINES AND—



—CONNECT THE DOTS COUNTING BY THREE'S.



AM A LARGE CITY OF NINE LETTERS.

LETTERS 1, 2, 3, 7 AND 8 SPELL UNSOILED.

LETTERS 2, 3, 7, 4 AND 5 SPELL DEPART.

LETTERS 6, 7, 8 AND 9 SPELL DISEMBARK.

WHAT'S MY NAME?

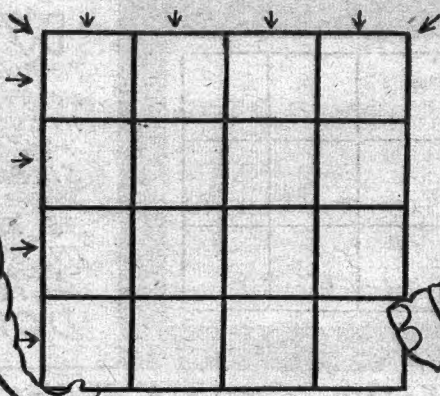
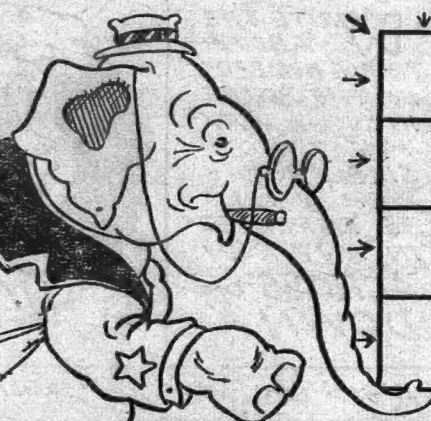
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

JIM PANZEE IS LOOKING ALL OVER ANIMALAND FOR HIS TWO ELEPHANT FRIENDS BUT CAN'T FIND THEM. THEY'RE RIGHT HERE BEFORE HIS EYES. CAN YOU SEE THEM?

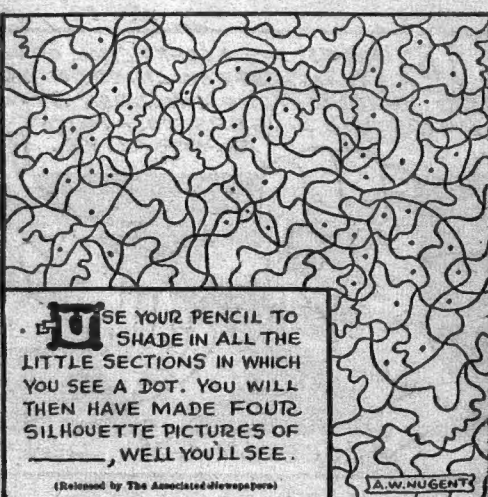


THESE TWO SMARTIES CHALLENGE YOU TO WRITE THE 16 GIVEN NUMBERS INTO THE BOXES, SO ARRANGED THAT THEY WILL ADD TO 24 IN THE 10 DIRECTIONS INDICATED.

3	3	3	3
5	5	5	5
7	7	7	7
9	9	9	9



6-15-47

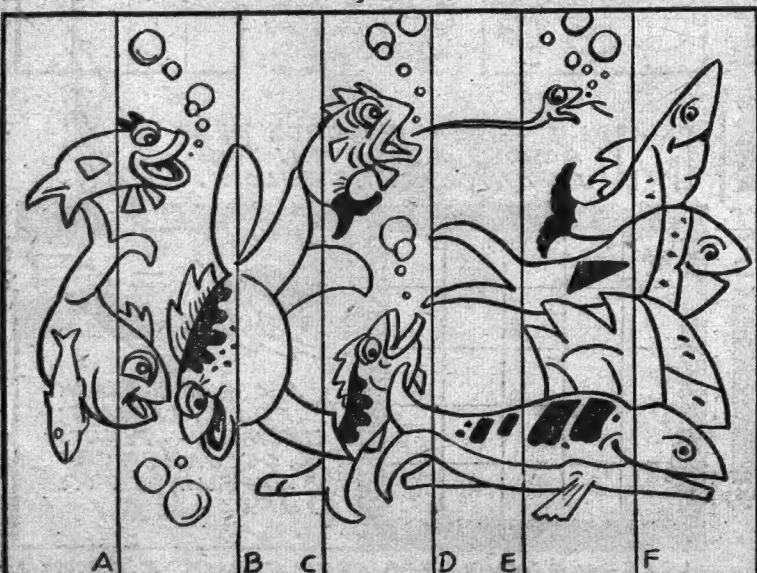


USE YOUR PENCIL TO SHADE IN ALL THE LITTLE SECTIONS IN WHICH YOU SEE A DOT. YOU WILL THEN HAVE MADE FOUR SILHOUETTE PICTURES OF —, WELL YOU'LL SEE.

(Released by The Associated Newspapers)

A.W. NUGENT

TOMMY HAD FISH FOR DINNER YESTERDAY, BUT IS GOING TO HAVE SOMETHING BETTER TOMORROW. TO SEE WHAT, CUT OUT THE PICTURE AROUND THE BORDER AND FOLD IT ON THE LINES FROM A TO B, C TO D AND E TO F.



IF YOU WRITE THE CORRECT WORDS IN THE BOXES READING ACROSS, THE SAME WORDS WILL READ DOWNWARD.

DEFINITIONS:
1, PERCH; 2, A CITY IN NEBRASKA; 3, FERTILE SPOT IN A DESERT; 4, A GARMENT; 5, FLAVOR.

1	2	3	4	5
2				
3				
4				
5				

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

LARGE CITY: THE WORDS ARE: CLEAN, LEAVE AND LAND. THE CITY IS CLEVELAND. WORD SQUARE:

R	O	S	T
O	M	A	H
A	S	I	S
S	H	I	R
T	A	S	T

ONE HIDDEN ELEPHANT'S HEAD IS UPSIDE DOWN BELOW JIM PANZEE. THE OTHER ELEPHANT HEAD IS UPSIDE DOWN IN BACK OF THE CAMEL'S HEAD. THE LETTERS IN "UNLISTED: KNEW HONOR" WILL SPELL "THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER".

WORD CHANGING: HOW TO CHANGE GAS TO END IN FOUR MOVES—GAS, ASH, SHE, HEN, END.

10 ROWS OF 24: →

3	5	7	9
7	9	3	5
5	3	7	9
9	7	5	3
7	9	3	5
5	3	7	9

6-15-47 (Released by The Associated Newspapers)

Design



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in mind...



FORD TRUCKS

economy

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FORD F-100 6½-FT. PICKUP
Max. G.V.W.—4,800 lbs. New bolted
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Synchro-Silent transmission on all models eliminates double clutching. Automatic Transmission* and Overdrive* available on all F-100 models. (*at extra cost)

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Ford V-8 engines deliver smooth, lively power and high sustained torque for tough hauls. More power means fewer gear changes.

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